

CHILD LABOR LAW ADVOCATES PRESS FOR EARLY ACTION

Medill McCormick Is Optimistic
Regarding Measure in Speech
to New England Society

If the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress authority to regulate or abolish exploitation of children in the backward states is not passed in the present session of Congress ending March 4, the practice will continue for two or possibly three years longer, with wide extension, and great eventual economic disturbance, declared Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, who addressed the New England Child Labor Conference this afternoon in Boston at the Twentieth Century Club.

"The individual state legislatures must ratify the Child Labor Amendment once it passes Congress," Mr. McCormick told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and the habit in most states of sitting biennially means that after next June, ratification of the measure will be delayed till they reconvene. This will cause a delay of two and possibly three years, in which those who seek to exploit the labor of children will entrench themselves.

Committee Reports Soon

The sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary appointed at the request of Senator McCormick, which is now considering various forms for the amendment, will probably make a report in a week or 10 days, after which unanimous consent will be asked of the Senate for its consideration. Action is likely to be rapid and favorable once the amendment is taken up, and it is hoped that it will be within three weeks. But if delay ensues there is no telling when the matter will get the Senate's ear. The lower House is believed almost certain to pass the amendment overwhelmingly within the present session.

"I know of no instance in which so many women have supported a measure before Congress, without a counterpart of opposition," Mr. McCormick continued. "Even in the suffrage amendment, many women were indifferent or hostile to the legislation. Here on the very first day, representatives of a dozen national women's organizations appeared to urge immediate passage.

"The only difference of opinion is in the form which the amendment should take. The proposals take two forms: enumerative amendments, which specifically list the occupations and what circumstances child labor should be prohibited; and general amendments, such as that offered by Dean Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, a great constitutional lawyer, which has the advantage of being inclusive. Through the breadth of its provisions it will allow Congress to take action in future years which will meet the certain changes of industrial life.

"It is not the intention of anyone to prohibit the normal work of children, by a child labor amendment, such as a boy's working on the farm in summer, or a girl's washing her mother's dishes. The parent who conducts a virtual family sweat shop, where children can not be said to be employed, since they receive no wages for their work, is another difficulty presented which only the broadest form of amendment can reach."

B. L. Young Presides
Mr. McCormick was the principal speaker at this afternoon's session of the New England Child Labor Conference. R. Lovjoy of the National Child Labor Committee, was also on the program. James Jackson, as Treasurer of the Commonwealth, officially represented Governor Cox, and welcomed the delegates from other states. B. Loring Young, Speaker of the state Legislature, presided. At this session, Mr. McCormick said:

This gathering bears witness to the general and unflinching interest in the protection of the children of the country. Your presence testifies to the determination of the people of the United States that that which ten years ago was sought to be done for the children of the land, shall yet be done. Those who led the way in America, led the world in obtaining advanced and effective legislation, first, to assure the protection of children in industry, and second, to hold open the door of opportunity to them, despite the demand for their labor in the mills and the factories of the United States.

We have good reason to be proud when America led the way, and the world followed. Since Congress passed the first Child Labor Act, the European states have followed suit. One government alone among those of the advanced peoples is now powerless to do that which we were the first to do for the children. We Americans have been confidently conscious of our material and social progress.

We have been gratified to believe that here there was for every child a greater opportunity than elsewhere in the world; that there was a higher average well-being, and a greater average intelligence than elsewhere in the world. Now we find ourselves checked



Medill McCormick

Illinois Senator Who Addresses Boston Conference on Child Labor

WARNING ALLEGED TO OIL INTERESTS

Senator Brookhart Hints at
Federal Leak During
Sincere Examination

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The financial phases of the Teapot Dome oil lease again assumed a prominent part in the examination of Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, by the Senate Manufacturing Subcommittee today, when Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, demanded further information on the affairs of the Mammoth Oil Company, a Sinclair concern, at the time and following the securing of the lease by Mr. Sinclair. While the committee has evidently decided to leave detailed investigation of the Teapot Dome transaction to the Senate Public Lands Committee, some of its members are determined to find out from Mr. Sinclair various financial phases of the deal. Senator Brookhart today declared that he wished to find out the financial value of the transaction.

"What did the Teapot Dome contract, in return for which you received shares in the Mammoth Oil Corporation, cost you?" he demanded of the witness.

"It cost me no money at all," said Mr. Sinclair. "But you must remember that the consideration for that contract was very heavy. We were obligated to build pipe lines costing about \$21,000,000, and there were other obligations, such as the drilling of about 130 wells."

The Teapot Dome contract, Mr. Sinclair declared, entailed obligations to the Mammoth Company amounting to about \$70,000,000. It developed during the investigation that many of the principal stockholders listed as owning more than 1 per cent of Mammoth stock are not the actual owners of the stock. The 377,000 shares held in the name of W. B. Kenwell, for example, are owned by the Hyva Corporation, a company of which 90 per cent of the stock is owned by H. F. Sinclair, 9 per cent by Mrs. H. F. Sinclair, and the remaining 1 per cent by Mr. Sinclair's mother.

Senator Brookhart also endeavored to find out how the Sinclair interests had secured financial backing during the period of depression and credit restriction of 1920. This was done, said Mr. Sinclair, by five-year notes at 7 1/2 per cent, which financed the company through the deflation period.

"I notice," said Senator Brookhart, "that you put through this transaction five months before the Federal Reserve Board gave notice of its deflation policy and contraction of credits. We farmers knew nothing of the impending crash until five months later. Then we were not able to take care of ourselves—but we found that you oil people had been quite able to care for yourselves."

DEBT CONFERENCE ADJOURNS DEBATE

British Funders to Return Home
to Lay Loan Agreement
Before Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—All the members of the British Debt Funding Commission will sail for London next Saturday to present to the British Cabinet the American view on how loans of Great Britain from the United States should be funded into long term bonds.

There was a two hour session of the Anglo-American debt conference today, after which a formal statement was issued on behalf of the American Debt Funding Commission that "progress has been made toward a mutual understanding of the problems involved and discussions have now reached a point where the British Government thinks it desirable that the Chancellor of the Exchequer return to London for consultation."

It was announced that Mr. Baldwin expects to be in London on Jan. 23, and he immediately will lay before his colleagues in the Cabinet the "American view." Then the attitude of the British Government toward these views will be communicated to the British Ambassador here.

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The American commission was officially represented as having the view that the negotiations would be completed in time to submit a definite plan to the Congress for its approval this session.

The "American view" which the British delegation is taking home was said to be one that the American commission feels it should recommend to the President and the Congress for adoption and one which they would approve.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the American commission, was reported today as being opposed to giving out any of the points on which the conference had agreed and those on which the differences hinge. He was represented as believing that such action might embarrass the negotiations. Mr. Mellon denied that there was any deadlock between the two commissions. On the contrary he believes that the outlook for a settlement is bright.

WORK WANTED FOR JEWS
JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Rabbi Kuk, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, has issued an appeal to all Jewish farmers and industrialists in Palestine urging them to take Jewish workers into their employment. He declares that it is a most meritorious act to give these people employment, especially those who have newly arrived in the country. He therefore calls upon all rabbis and social workers to agitate for the employment of Jewish workers.

ELIHU ROOT URGES IMMEDIATE STUDY OF EUROPE'S CRISIS

Meeting of Civic Federation
Characterized by Pleas for
American Mediation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Following the criticism by Elihu Root of the United States for finding itself ignorant of international affairs at the moment of the world's gravest crisis, an organization for education of the public on international affairs to prepare America for more intelligent participation in foreign affairs, was launched by the Committee of 100 on Foreign Affairs formed by the National Civic Federation, at its meeting here.

The Committee of 100 was permanently organized, with Alton B. Parker of New York as chairman, and Ralph W. Easty as secretary. Details of the future work of the organization were worked out by a subcommittee headed by Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of Cornell University. That report outlining the "scope and plan" presented to the full committee, was unanimously adopted.

To Inform Public
The purpose of the committee was said to be the collection and dissemination of facts to aid the United States to participate more intelligently and effectively in world affairs.

Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, pictured the Ruhr invasion as a situation fraught with more dangers than were found in the period preceding the late war. He said he spoke for the masses, the working people, who expect their governments to proceed intelligently to prevent a repetition of the recent war. His resolution read:

"It is our judgment that the American Government should do everything in its power to prevent war in Europe between the nations now in disagreement."

Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, and others who thought that it would be interpreted as a criticism of French policy in the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, opposed the resolution.

Compromise Resolution

The Rev. Clarence H. Wilson of Glen Ridge, N. J., then proposed a substitute which read:

"In the judgment of this committee the time has come when our Government might participate in the councils of Europe in order that we may exert our proper influence in securing the ends of justice by amicable agreement."

Professor Jenks, who has just returned from Europe, where he was a member of a commission requested by the German Government to study the reparations question, explained the motives actuating France and Germany in their present controversy over the war indemnity. He indicated his sympathy with France and asserted that every American and every Englishman he talked to in Europe sympathized with France, but that the general view held, even by friends of France, that it had not chosen the easier way, it took possession of the Ruhr Valley.

Germany's refusal to confess that it was wrong, in the war placed a damper upon those who might be inclined to doubt the wisdom of France's course, Professor Jenks said, and called attention to the profound difference between France and Germany, although both were now democracies. France hoped that it would not be necessary, he said, for it to employ force for any great length of time in order to gain her rights and regretted that she was required to employ force at all.

He expressed his faith in the good intentions of Great Britain, saying

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SUNDAY SPORTS VOTE PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—To obtain the right to play professional baseball on Sundays, the legislative committee of the Connecticut Federation of Churches has devised plans to hold a referendum.

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Pacific Treaty Finds Approval in France

By Special Cable

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies is understood to have approved the Pacific Treaty. A bill will be drawn up, authorizing ratification. France is not seeking trouble just now, and the decision may be taken as a friendly act toward America.

FRENCH COMMENCE THE EXPLOITATION OF RHINE FORESTS

Action Follows Timber Default
—Fear of Results Stayed
Owners' Arrest

By SISLEY-HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 18.—In addition to the Ruhr operation, the French Government, supported by the Belgians and Italians, have given orders to proceed with the immediate exploitation of the state forests on the left bank of the Rhine. This is considered a sanction in response to the default declared by the Reparations Commission on Dec. 28 in respect to timber deliveries. At the same time the difficulties in the Ruhr district appear to accumulate with Germany maintaining its intransigent attitude. All yesterday and this morning measures of requisition have been applied, but the results from the turning of a train to a French destination are not likely to be considerable. It appears that the Germans endeavored to send trains out of the Ruhr Valley. Probably they would not have returned. This would mean that France would be unable to transport coal. It is held that the French have thwarted this maneuver, and it is hoped that by the mere regulation of trainloads of coal, and of course bargeloads on the rivers and canals, quantities of coal and coke will be available. The bigger estimates put 30,000 tons daily as the quantity, but even if this high figure is ever reached it will be by action.

French Must Work Mines

The German miners, knowing nothing of the Allies, would continue to load up trucks and barges for German destinations. The Allies would then at the proper moment intervene and take possession, presumably against the payment of this coal. That is merely theory, but the chances are that in practice it will not work out so well. France will find herself obliged to take a more or less active part in the actual working of the mines. There is a doubt too, as to whether the miners will put forward the ordinary effort. France may find herself saddled, not only with the cost of the army, the engineers and coal collectors but also with the cost of soup kitchens, food supplies for the population, the responsibility of paying wages to workers in the mines and the risk of revolts. In regard to the number of soldiers used, I am informed that it is not exact to say that Raymond Poincaré has sent a direct message intimating to Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, that the number of French troops will not exceed 45,000. That was, in fact, the number two days ago, but it is increasing.

Premier's Cable to M. Jusserand

It is not expected to go much higher at present, unless there is a fresh development. But the point is that M. Poincaré has not sent a message to this effect, even through the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand. His cable to M. Jusserand was of a general character, containing information for use as M. Jusserand thought fit. It was not a reply to Mr. Hughes, who it is understood has made no representation.

There is another extraordinary story here that Roland Boyden will suddenly cease to be an observer on the Reparations Commission on Saturday, and will produce a plan for the settlement of internal problems. The truth appears to be that Mr. Boyden has never suggested that any remarks he may make will have anything but a personal character. He will not be speaking in the name of the State Department. These remarks, it indeed he now makes them, do not amount to a

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POLES THREATEN TO SEIZE UPPER SILESIA; RUSSIA READY TO ACT

Should Reported Move Be Carried Out, Soviet
Forces Would Fall on Poland, and Go to Help
Germany If Resistance Is Shown to France

CUNO GOVERNMENT TRIES TO RESTRAIN MOSCOW FROM ACTING IN UNDUE HASTE

French Spokesman Categorical Denies His Government
Is Backing Warsaw's Aspirations—Social Demo-
crats Block German Dictatorship Resolution

By A. H. WILLIAMS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Ominous confidential reports are coming here from Warsaw and Moscow. Briefly, they are to the effect that Poland is looking with covetous eyes on German Upper Silesia. In a high German quarter the Monitor correspondent here is informed that the situation is freighted with grave possibilities. "There is a real danger that in the present crisis Poland, supported by France, will advance on German Upper Silesia," the high German personage said. "Should this occur," he added, "Russia will immediately fall on Poland, and Central Europe will again be in flames. Cuno is doing everything in his power to restrain Russia and to pacify the Poles." Much may lie veiled under cover of this statesman's words. They would indicate—might be interpreted to mean—that there is an "understanding" between Germany and Russia, something which has often been hinted at in quarters that should be well informed, but something which has not been proved by any investigation. On their face it would seem this "understanding" provides that Russia will come to Germany's support under certain circumstances, one of which is an attack by Poland on German territory.

LEAGUE CANVASED ON THE RUHR MOVE

Whole Question May Yet Be
Referred to Assembly of Na-
tions—Britain Stands By

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The serious economic and political situation which swiftly followed the French action in the Ruhr comes as no surprise in British circles, where the prevalent French belief that the Germans would speedily resign themselves to the inevitable and co-operate with the French authorities was never shared. France effectually seized the great Westphalian coal field upon which the major part of German industry depends and the result may be to provoke a social and political catastrophe. But French policy having been condemned the immediate tendency is to keep out of the mass and preserve an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward the allies.

As far as the Ruhr is concerned this presents little difficulty. If, however, France proceeds to requisition timber as well as coal, that will lead her into the Rhineland where she will need to act through the Rhineland High Commission in territory in which British authority is paramount. In this case, the position of Lord Kilmarnock would undoubtedly be delicate.

Britain's Attitude

Nevertheless there is no inclination to meet the troubles halfway, and British thought is rather concentrating on the general aspects of the problem. A restatement of the official attitude may be issued in order to correct the misunderstanding on the Continent, where it is freely alleged that Great Britain has not protested against the Ruhr occupation. This, of course, is not correct, for Mr. Bonar Law made the position quite clear during the recent Paris Conference, giving though the protest was couched in polite, rather than forcible, language.

On the other hand, Britain is regarded as standing by, ready to play the part of the "honest broker" should a suitable occasion arise. At present the useful purpose would be served by intervention other than a recommendation for moderation to both sides. But even if the French press on to Berlin this time will come when some arrangement must be reached.

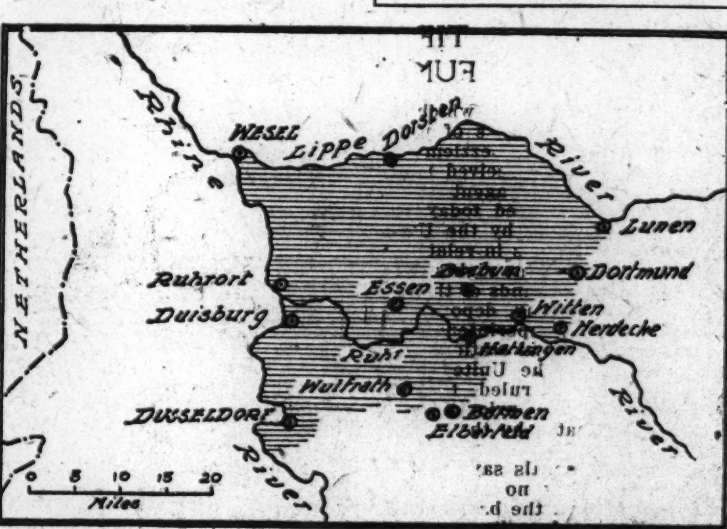
In this connection the position of the League of Nations is being seriously canvassed. Since every country in Europe will suffer in increasing extent from the crisis the matter is essentially one of international interest.

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Germany Will Not Recede

"I am unable to share the optimism of some regarding the possible success of these efforts," he said. "I anticipate that any success which will attend them will come too late." He declared that there was no thought of the Government receding from the intransigent stand. He added significantly, however: "Germany probably now would accept Mr. Bonar Law's scheme for a settlement of the reparations imbroglio." "The whole policy of the Government is now directed to cause France to take steps which will react against her," he continued. "The Government believes that by thus forcing France, the time will come soon when America and England will take steps to protect Germany from French domination. They do not believe that America and England will sit quietly by and see the German Empire dismembered and a vast industry pass under French control or be destroyed. Every circumstance calls them to action. If France is permitted to control the Ruhr district, she will, with this production added to that of Lorraine and northern France, be mistress of 60 per cent of the entire European coal output and 64 per cent of the iron production."

Another high placed German, who, like the man just quoted, wouldn't for obvious reasons permit his name to be used, told the Monitor correspondent that the Ruhr mine owners would



Ruhr Occupation Plan Completed

Shaded Portion of Map Shows Territory Taken Over by the Franco-Belgian Forces, in Accordance With the Plan Laid Out by Marshal Foch and Executed by General Degoutte. The Belgians Hold the Lippe From Wesel to Dorsten and the French From Dorsten to Lünen.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

"under threat of bayonets" deliver the necessary coal to come to France and Belgium, provided they paid for it. He said France might recompense herself "from the Rhine chemical industry, the collection of customs and other special levies in occupied regions and the seizure of the state-owned forests."

The feeling here continues high against France and Belgium. It was admitted in French circles that there would be no surprise were the German Government to hand the French Ambassador his passports.

The move by the bourgeois parties to force through the Reichstag a resolution conferring dictatorial powers on the Cuno Government was blocked by the Social Democrats, of which party Rudolph Breitscheid is one of the chief leaders, late yesterday afternoon. The Social Democrats had not been consulted regarding the resolution, but when it was presented to the Reichstag it was found their name was attached to it as approving the measure. They at once raised strong objection, with the result that it could not be put through. The Reichstag, it was stated, will be called to convene again next week, when another effort will be made to force its passage.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was informed that determined opposition by the Social Democrats may be expected. This is the first time they have come out in opposition to Cuno's ministry.

The resolution would give the Cuno Government power to put into effect such legislation as they deemed necessary without having obtained the approval of Parliament.

ALUMNI OF HARVARD NAME CHIEF MARSHAL

Elliot Wadsworth, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, has been chosen chief marshal of the alumni at this year's commencement at Harvard University. He was elected by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association upon nomination by his classmates of the class of 1898, in accordance with the usual custom of having for chief marshal a representative of the class 25 years out of college.

Mr. Wadsworth was a partner in the firm of Stone and Webster from 1907 to 1916, served as vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross from 1916 to 1919, and has been assistant secretary of the Treasury since March 15, 1919. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund, and as such took active direction of the campaign conducted in 1919 and 1920. He served a term as overseer of the University from 1918 to 1922, and was president of the Harvard Alumni Association from the year 1920-21.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts Child Labor Committee: Supper and address by Mrs. Lois B. Rontoul of Boston, "Massachusetts Bill to Raise the School Age for Child Labor," 8 p. m. until 10 p. m.

New England Cultural Conference: Daily exhibits, lectures, conferences and motion pictures, North End, 19 a. m. until 10 p. m.

New England Furniture Market Association: Exhibition, 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

Harvard University: Chamber concert by Felix Saldaña, 8 p. m.

Plaza Society of Harvard University: Dinner, 7 p. m.

Golden pianist, Music Building, 8:15 (free to public after 8 p. m.). Banquet, Somerset, 8:30.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture by Prof. W. J. V. O'Connor of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

Public lecture by Edwin James Hinkley, "Some Early American Artists," 8 p. m.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture by Lieut. Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, "The War in the Air," 8 p. m.

Mr. G. S. "Brazil of Today," 8 p. m.

Mr. E. S. "The World of Tomorrow," 8 p. m.

Extra performance, "First Down, Egypt," 8 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, 8:15.

Traffic Club: New England Meeting, 8:15.

New England Association of Dancers and Musicians: Annual banquet, Westminster, 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Good Morning, Dear," 8:15.

Copley—"The Honeycomb," 8:15.

Hollis—"Lightning," 8:15.

Kelley—"The Honeycomb," 8:15.

Majestic—"The Honeycomb," 8:15.

Park—"The Honeycomb," 8:15.

Wentworth—"The Honeycomb," 8:15.

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Musical

Jordan Hall—Forsyth Quartet, 8:15.

Paine Hall—Recital by Felix Saldaña, 8:15.

Tonight's Radio Features

WGI (Medford Hills)—6:30, General conditions in the shoe and leather industry by New England Shoe and Leather Association; 8:30, "Whistling Goldie and the Silver Smith," a story by David M. Cheney; concert by New England violinists, Miss Clara Gerber, accompanist.

WVAC (Boston)—7:30, bedtime story, Mrs. William Brewster; 8:30, dance music, Shep and Colonial Orchestra; 9:30, piano recital, Edwin Stodola and Cyrus Ullian; concert, Miss Brown; 10:30, violinists, Edith Bryan Page, accompanist.

WGTV (Schenectady)—8:30, Produce and stock market quotations; 9:30, new bulletin, "4:45," "A Radio Drama," with Little Symphony Orchestra.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:30, Bedtime story; 7:45, New York stock exchange report; 8:30, practical hints on modern house furnishing, prepared by Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh; "Farm Facts" prepared by National Farm Bureau, and Pittsburgh; 8:30, mandolin and mandola selections, Albert Liefeld and Helen Drewes; concert, Harry Brookett, tenor; solo, Gertrude Sykes King, soprano.

WJZ (Newark)—8:30, 8:15, Resumé of sports; musical program; closing stock prices; "Jack Rabbit Stories," David Cory, New York Evening Mail; 8:30, "Fashions" by Ann and Joseph Horne; writer, a program arranged by Double-Decker Page and Company; 9:15, Lewis Kitch Country Club Orchestra.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston City Federation: Meeting for advancement of legislative bills, 535 Boylston Street, 10:30.

New England Trail Conference: Annual meeting, opening of the new season, State Department of Education; Conference of public school music supervisors, Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 9:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE PROMISED

General Manager of New Haven
Forecasts Normal Conditions
Within Six Weeks

That within one month the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company expects that 60 of its locomotives which have been out of commission for repairs will again be in use and that within six weeks at longest the service of the road will be 100 per cent, or normal, is the assurance of C. L. Bardo, general manager of the railroad, gave today to a committee representing the Quincy Chamber of Commerce which came to the South Station to ask better accommodations for the patrons of the road, especially those of Quincy and the South Shore.

Herbert S. Barker of the Quincy Chamber, after the conference between the Quincy representatives and General Manager Bardo, L. F. Russell, vice-president of the road and some six department heads of the road, had ended, said: "We think that the service has somewhat improved with the betterment of the weather. We came to see the railroad officials in a spirit of co-operation, helpfulness and accommodation. They have told us, especially General Manager Bardo who promises complete restoration of service in a short time if the weather permits, that they are doing everything they can to better matters. We will go home and report and then watch and see if it is not as we are assured we will come again."

Told What to Expect

Vice-President Russell said: "This has been a quiet little meeting between representatives of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and the railroad operating officials. There is little to say. We have explained to them what we are doing and what we hope to do and I know that J. W.throp Pratt, chairman of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce committee on transportation, agrees with me that this statement covers all points. Mr. Bardo told the committee what to expect and that's all there is to it."

In the conference for Quincy, aside from Chairman Pratt, were Alfred N. Labrecque, secretary of the Chamber; Mr. Barker; Edward J. Sandberg, representative in the legislature from Quincy; Mrs. Inez King of Montclair and Miss Bertha Fooley of Montclair who works for the American Railway Express Company and who has been fined one cent for each minute she is late for work.

Special complaint was registered because of the lateness of the 6:17, or workmen's train, from Quincy to Boston and the 6:15, carrying shoe workers to Brockton.

Mr. Russell presided at the meeting and Chairman Pratt of Quincy told of trains mentioned as being especially irregular. He admitted that the service has shown some improvement lately. He told of the mass meeting held in Quincy last night by the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. King said that from 8:22 until 1 o'clock Montclair had no train to Boston. She asked for better service as the representative of Montclair women. She was told by the railroad men that the train leaving East Milton at 3:15 would make stops hereafter at Montclair.

In the House of Representatives Andrew P. Doyle, member from New Bedford, has introduced a bill asking for an inquiry by the Department of Public Utilities into the reasons for the delays in trains on the New Haven to points in southeastern Massachusetts, especially those in the New Bedford service. The bill was referred to the Committee on Rules for consideration.

INFLUENCE SEEN IN SOCIALISM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—After having completed his 10-weeks' tour of the United States, a mission to reunite the Socialists of this country and Europe, Jean Longuet, French Socialist leader, sailed yesterday for home on the liner Paris.

It was found that while the organized Socialist Party in this country, headed by Mr. Longuet, "is not as large and powerful as it is in other countries," it has a vast influence. The sentiment in the country that can be called Socialist, and the radical sentiment that clearly has been affected by Socialism, is remarkable.

Mr. Longuet said that the American Socialists, although numerically less than the European, have more institutions, more homes of their own, and more solid influence than their colleagues abroad.

POSTAL AUTHORITIES DENIED WARD FUNDS

That officers of banks which are not authorized depositories of public moneys, are guilty of embezzlement if they have knowingly received money for deposit from any source of the United States was ruled today in a decision handed down by the United States Court of Appeals in relation to questions concerning the funds of the United States in the funds of the Prudential Trust Company, deposited by Thomas Ward, superintendent of the Essex Street post office, in his official capacity. The United States district court had ruled that the United States was a claimant and this was vacated by the court of appeals.

The court of appeals says that Mr. Ward had not only no authority to make deposits with the bank, but being an authorized depository, but was actually forbidden by law so to do.

INCREASE IN COUNTY ATTORNEYS FAVORED

Increase in the number of assistant district attorneys in Suffolk County from six to 10, with increases in salary, were urged today before the Com-

mittee on Public Service of the Massachusetts Legislature, by Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney of Suffolk County. He was supported in his request by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, and David B. Keniston, Representative from Boston.

Mr. O'Brien said that the volume of work in his office has increased to such an extent that additional assistants are needed. Four temporary assistants were authorized last year by the Legislature but their terms have now expired. The district attorney said that it is necessary to have experienced trial lawyers in the office and to attract them they must be paid adequate salaries. He urged, therefore, that the salaries of six of the assistants be increased from \$5000 to \$7000 a year and the additional four be set at \$5000.

SEIZURE OF FUEL POWER PROPOSED

Radical Measure of Connecticut Attorney-General Ready for the Legislature

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—Authority to seize fuel anywhere in the State during the acute coal shortage to search any premises where he has reason to believe that fuel is being hoarded or concealed, to requisition railroad lines, locomotives, freight cars, trolley lines and motor trucks wherever necessary, in his opinion, to alleviate distress, is conferred upon the state fuel administrator in a bill for introduction in the General Assembly which has been prepared by Atty.-Gen. Frank E. Healy.

These powers, considered necessary for the proper control of coal distribution in Connecticut, would be retained by the fuel administrator during the emergency of the emergency, according to the Attorney-General, and the emergency would be considered legally terminated by a proclamation of the Governor.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is proposed in the bill for the use of the fuel administrator in distributing coal in the State, and it is provided that \$25,000 of this be available for administrative expenses of the fuel administrator, who would be empowered to engage such clerical assistance as he required and to appoint a deputy fuel administrator.

Provisions for paying a salary to the fuel administrator is made in the bill. The amount would be fixed by the state board of finance, which would also be authorized to pass on the expenses of a fuel advisory commission created by the bill. There would be three members of the advisory commission, all appointed by the Governor. Local fuel administrators would be appointed by the fuel administrator and would take their orders from his office.

Heavy penalties are prescribed in the proposed legislation for persons or corporations convicted of obstructing the distribution of coal as directed by the fuel administrator during the emergency declared to exist. While coal dealers or others from whom fuel seizures were made by order of the administrator would have the right to appeal to the superior court, any legal action would be permitted to stay the hand of the administrator, and it is presumed that any relief allowed would have to be in the form of a judgment of damages to be subsequently paid by the State.

Dealers would be compelled to sell coal to any persons designated by the fuel administrator for those authorized by him to give orders. The fuel administrators have been greatly handicapped in their work up to date by the fact that they had no power to enforce their rulings, and in many localities the coal dealers refused to co-operate.

MRS. CRAM QUILTS DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Mrs. Alice E. Cram resigned as president of the Woman's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, of which she was founder, yesterday. "I refuse to be affiliated with women who mix politics and religion," she said. "Democrats, both men and women, oppose all progressive movements and bring the church into everything. I cannot work for women in the Democratic Party. I can in the National Woman's Party, of which I am a founder-member."

This was at the close of the first monthly luncheon of the club, which was addressed by Miss Eleanor D. Brannan, organizer for the National Woman's Party, who spoke in behalf of that party's platform to remove all laws discriminating against women from the statute books of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Gertrude Hayes, O'Leary took exception to the equality for women in ecclesiastical offices which she declared is advocated by the National Woman's Party in Washington.

This, Mrs. O'Leary said, was in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Hot discussion followed resulting in the resignation of Mrs. Cram, precipitating adjournment.

OVER 10,000 PERSONS TOOK EXAMINATIONS

During the last year 7125 men and 3042 women took competitive examinations before the Massachusetts Department of Civil Service, and 6744 of them passed, according to the report of Payson Dana, Commissioner of Civil Service, filed with the Legislature today. From the lists 2742 appointments have been made, 870 of them having been veterans.

ASK FOR McLANE'S

Beaver Silks
THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"No profit more who serves best"

INDUSTRIES PLAN GOVERNMENT AID

Volunteer Organizations Proposed to Facilitate Federal Procurement of Supplies

Mobilization of the industries of the United States, as planned by the United States Government to facilitate the securing and purchasing of supplies of all descriptions in times of peace as well as in war, was explained to approximately 150 leading representatives of New England industries, at an informal conference this afternoon at the Copley Plaza Hotel, by J. Mayhew Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War. A similar conference will be held tomorrow at Philadelphia.

Volunteer organizations are proposed to consist of representatives of the leading industries of the Nation, for the purpose of aiding the Government to secure supplies of textiles, leather, shoe chemicals, and other articles. Federal officials say that one of the great difficulties during the war was the lack of concentration, of control, and authority, with regard to procurement of supplies. Under the plan, the volunteer organizations, functioning in times of peace, will be thoroughly familiar with details and will automatically provide a channel for the feeding of tremendous quantities of supplies to the Government in any emergency.

Mr. Wainwright arrived in Boston today from Washington, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. William H. Hart, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army. They went to the Army Base in South Boston before noon, inspecting the pier and its facilities, taking note of the congestion of inbound freight there. They also conferred with Col. Rudolph E. Emery, commanding officer of the General Intermediate Depot there, prior to going to the Copley Plaza for luncheon at 12:30 p. m. Immediately following the luncheon, the conference with industrial interests began.

Wilfred W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston; H. H. Wiggin of the Terminal Wharf & Railroad Warehouse Company; J. H. Lane of the Worcester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, and the following representatives of industry were among the 150 in attendance: A. P. Russell of the New England Railroad; C. R. Richmond of Wellington Sears Company; James H. Barnard of the J. H. Barnard Company, a wool house; E. W. Brigham of Farnsworth Stevens; Philip L. Brown of the United Shoe Machinery; Col. William B. Emery, quartermaster-general of the Massachusetts National Guard; Thomas F. Graham of the Atlantic Coast Hardware Company; H. B. Williams of Williams & Smith; John S. Lawrence of Lawrence & Co., and scores of other leading men in the New England marts of trade.

W. C. T. U. OF STATE SEEKS REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER HAYES

The Massachusetts Woman's Temperance Union's executive committee voted today to forward to the proper authorities a letter requesting the removal from office of William A. Hayes 2d, United States commissioner at Boston, on the charge that he is not properly discharging the duties of his office with regard to enforcement of the national prohibition law.

This action follows upon the statement of James P. Roberts, retiring chief of the federal dry forces of Massachusetts, who agreed with a charge made in Worcester by Arthur P. Davis, New England regional superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that "the commissioner is hostile to the Eighteenth Amendment and that its enforcement is seriously hindered by his attitude toward rum runners and bootleggers."

The committee also forwarded a telegram to President Harding commending him for his firm stand for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and also for his vision in calling the conference of governors of the states recently held in Washington.

A letter was ordered sent to J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General, strongly commending his annual report strongly urging the need of legislation for prohibition enforcement.

SECRET LENDS ZEST TO BOSTON PARTY'S TRIP TO CARNIVAL

Some five hundred Bostonians, clad in conservative and non-conservative sports attire, climbed on board special trains at the North Station this morning en route for the Boston Chamber of Commerce winter carnival at Jackson, N. H.

With a captain in charge of each car, the same efficiency which has characterized all the preliminary arrangements for the outing was evidenced during the journey to Glen Station, where the passengers, determined for pinks, decorated with colors—green, blue, yellow, and red—

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of the hotels which have been chartered to accommodate the guests.

The only part of the program about which there is any element of uncertainty comes this evening. The committee in charge of the indoor sports has managed to keep it a secret, but with this exception, everyone knows the variety of events offered for the delight and amusement of the guests.

Keen interest centers in the competitive sports which will take place Friday morning, for which numerous prizes have been offered by Boston firms, and the promised "sugaring-off" for Friday afternoon.

STUDY OF COTTON INDUSTRY SOUGHT

Joint Legislative Board Proposed in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—A joint commission of the State Senate and House of Representatives to study the cotton industry is advocated in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The resolution proposes that the commission be "vested with sufficient authority, supplied with adequate appropriations and directed to make an extensive survey of the existing conditions in the cotton industry as it prevails in the southern states and in the State of Rhode Island and to other New England states, to include a visit to the southern states for personal observation and study, and to report in full with definite recommendations to the General Assembly."

Incidentally it was resolved that no legislation involving the change of conditions under which textile industries are operating in this State should be enacted until this investigation has been completed.

SHOE AGREEMENT AWAITING ACTION

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 18.—Neither the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association nor the Shoe Workers' Protective Union have officially considered the new working agreement for the shoe industry in this city, and each side seems to be waiting for the other to place the stamp of approval upon the pact. A committee of the manufacturers' association considered the new agreement informally but took no action. The trustees of the organization will meet today, when the draft probably will be considered.

Mass meetings of the locals affiliated with the union will probably be put off until next week, because the locals have not yet received their official copies of the agreement.

RADCLIFFE OFFERS NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

Graduate scholarships and fellowships offered by Radcliffe College for the year 1923-24 were announced today, including several new ones. The complete list is as follows: Scholarships, five Whitney, \$250; three Whitneys, \$500; one Clementson, \$400; one St. John, \$250; one Howard, \$250; one traveling fellowship, open to an advanced student in general science, \$1500; two Whitney fellowships open to advanced students, each \$1500.

GOV. COX INDUITS MR. BENTON'S AIDS

Oaths of office were administered today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, to all of the seven assistant attorneys-general who will work under the direction of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, during the ensuing two years. The corps in Mr. Benton's office will be Albert Hurwitz, James H. Devlin, Alexander Lincoln, Lewis Goldberg, A. Chesley York, Joseph E. Warner, and Alfred P. Richards. The last two were appointed yesterday.

ORGANIZING SOUTH PROPOSED

Organization of their union in southern mills is determined upon by the United Textile Workers of America and the campaign begins at once. This was voted yesterday by the emergency committee of the union at a meeting in the Parker House where Thomas F. McMahon, president of the organization, outlined the plan of operation. He said: "The opening of union activity in the south leaves our New England plans unchanged. The New England textile workers must have the wage increase demanded to restore the cut made in December, 1920. The northern and southern textile workers will soon be in position to help each other."

MAINE GOVERNOR RECEIVES

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18 (Special).—Gov. Percival P. Baxter received the members of the Legislature and their families this morning for executive mansion. In one instance this order was inverted, the lady from Fort Kent, Mrs. Dora Bradbury Pinkham, being present with her husband. Members of the Executive Council also attended as well as clerks and messengers and all legislative attaches.

BROWN PROFESSOR NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (Special).—Dr. Albert David Mead is named as the first Robert Perkins Brown professor of biology at Brown University. The chair is endowed by the estate of Mr. Brown, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1871. A gift of \$50,000 for the purpose was recently announced.

Good Furniture Creates a Good Environment

The home beautiful and cheerful has good furniture, selected only after careful thought as to its purpose and its setting. Furniture, elevating the eye and soothing the mind by its very harmony with the room. Then home is a magnet, ever drawing the family back to it. Instead of driving them out to public places by its dreary mediocrity. Good furniture has always been made of walnut. It is the almost unanimous choice of the discerning and the living room sets of those whose cultivated tastes make them particular.

Few things you can buy will give you the lasting pleasure, the faithful service, of real American Walnut. It is a lifetime purchase more apt to appreciate than depreciate in value with the years. "Real Walnut Furniture," a buyer's guide, in popular language, will show you, among other interesting facts, an easy way to distinguish genuine American Walnut from common substitutes.

American Walnut Manufacturers' Association
Room 1005
216 South Michigan Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

MOTION PICTURE JURIES PROPOSED

Film Censorship Scheme Adopted in Connecticut Is Indorsed by Theater Managers

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special).—Trial by juries of citizens in the form of film censorship which has been adopted in Connecticut. An organization has been formed, representing 50 civic, communal and sectarian societies throughout the State under the name of the Connecticut Co-operative Association for Better Motion Pictures, which will set up the machinery for the public censorship.

The association's plan, evolved at a conference in Hartford yesterday afternoon, is similar to the jury censorship which will pass judgment on the legitimate plays of the New York theaters. Also like the jury censorship of New York plays, the Connecticut plan has been assured the co-operation of the theater men, and in this lies, in the view of sponsors of the movement for better films, its greatest significance as well as the assurance of its ultimate success. Indeed, those theater men hail the plan as the most important step yet taken for better films and better audiences, its nation-wide adoption. Convinced that political censorship is undesirable, both to them and to the public, they are willing to go to any lengths to obtain better films for the State through the plan evolved by the newly formed organization.

Public opinion will be depended upon to make the decisions of the juries effective, as the plan calls for the widest possible publicity for the juries' findings. The theater men themselves say that unless the favorable or unfavorable review of a picture is accepted by the theater-going public the movement will fail. But the sponsors entertain no misgivings as to the possibility of crystallizing public sentiment.

The plan contemplates a panel of 200 of the leading citizens of Connecticut who will be available for jury duty at the call of an executive secretary. New Haven will be the headquarters of the association, as that city is the distributing city for Connecticut films. Films of a questionable nature will be singled out for review by a jury of four or five men and women, and its findings made known at once to the public.

The Poll theaters and the Moving Picture Theaters Owners of Connecticut, which has a membership of 160 out of the 200 motion picture theaters in the State, have indorsed the association and its plan. They believe that through the association's trial by juries the desires of the theater-going public will be determined.

LOWELL MAY GET BIG MODERN HOTEL

Chamber of Commerce of City Points Out Needs

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 18 (Special).—The problem of a hotel of the size and type consistent with the city's needs is being agitated by the Lowell Chamber of Commerce and a committee of citizens appointed to canvas the urgency of the situation. Lowell is a logical stopping place for the travel of traveling salesmen who would doubtless be influenced to spend more time there than they do now by the presence of an up-to-date hotel.

The city is also on the direct route to the White Mountains from Boston. Summer travel is heavy, winter travel is becoming increasingly heavy by reason of the quickening interest in winter sports which, for New England, logically means setting out for the White Mountains or Canada.

A construction firm in Boston has conferred with the Chamber of Commerce and has stated its position thus: "If the people of Lowell will buy the land, we will construct the hotel and provide a man or a company to furnish and operate it."

The plan would be, under those conditions, to erect a hotel of from 200 to 300 rooms, probably a portion of the building utilized for apartments. For a building five or six stories high the estimated cost would be in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

PORTLAND CONTESTS TABLED FOR WEEK

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18.—The executive council yesterday by a vote of four to three refused to confirm the nomination by Governor Baxter of Harry E. Nixon, a Democrat, as re-

corded of the Portland Municipal Theater. This vote was reconsidered and it was unanimously voted to table the nomination for a week.

Considerable opposition had arisen over the appointment of a Democrat rather than a member of the majority party, and a resolution opposing confirmation of the nomination had been signed by the Portland legislative delegation and forwarded to the councilors.

TEXTILE WORKERS SEEK CONFERENCE

Fall River Council Asks for Meeting With Mill Men

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The Fall River Textile Council today in compliance with the vote of the delegates at the monthly meeting last night, requested the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association for a conference Feb. 1 to discuss trade conditions. A favorable answer is anticipated, and the result of the conference will later be made known to the several textile unions.

While no official statement is forthcoming it is understood, providing the conference is arranged, that in addition to discussing trade conditions, the question of an advance in wages will also be brought up for consideration. The Textile Council represents the various unions here affiliated with the American Federation of Textile Workers.

The Manufacturers' Association recently announced that the mills would be closed, if necessary, before they would grant a 25 per cent increase in wages demanded by the doffers' union, which is affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America.

The executive committee of the United Textile Workers declared its support of the doffers' demand and said preparations were being made to insist upon a similar wage advance in textile mills throughout New England. The stationary firemen, who have an independent organization in this city, also announced support of the doffers.

INQUIRY ON 48-HOUR WEEK NOT FAVORED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18 (Special).—An adverse report on resolutions in favor of a state commission to examine facts bearing on the proposed enactment of state 48-hour law in New Hampshire limiting hours of labor for women and children was filed in the House of Representatives today by the committee on labor.

The Democratic majority favors passage of the law and is against either fact-finding resolution introduced. A Republican minority favors a plan proposed by Robert P. Bass for a thorough investigation of all facts bearing on conditions of labor in New Hampshire industries.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled and much warmer, probably snow during night; Friday, light rain or snow; Saturday, strong to high south to west winds; Sunday, high south to west winds; Monday, strong to high south to west winds; Tuesday, strong to high south to west winds; Wednesday, strong to high south to west winds; Thursday, strong to high south to west winds; Friday, strong to high south to west winds; Saturday, strong to high south to west winds; Sunday, strong to high south to west winds; Monday, strong to high south to west winds; Tuesday, strong to high south to west winds; Wednesday, strong to high south to west winds; Thursday, strong to high south to west winds; Friday, strong to high south to west winds; Saturday, strong to high south to west winds; Sunday, strong to high south to west winds; Monday, strong to high south to west winds; Tuesday, strong to high south to west winds; Wednesday, strong to high south to west winds; Thursday, strong to high south to west winds; Friday, strong to high south to west winds; Saturday, strong to high south to west winds; Sunday, strong to high south to west winds; Monday, strong to high south to west winds; Tuesday, strong to high south to west winds; Wednesday, strong to high south to west winds; Thursday, strong to high south to west winds; Friday, strong to high south to west winds; Saturday, strong to high south to west winds; Sunday, strong to high south to west winds; Monday, strong to high south to west winds; Tuesday, strong to high south to west winds; Wednesday, strong to high south to west winds; Thursday, strong

RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE SEEN AS MENACE TO FRENCH IN RUHR

Diplomatists, Recalling the Treaty of Rapallo, Suspect an Offensive and Defensive Agreement

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Now that the French have taken the Ruhr, the specter of conflict between France and Germany advances into the realm of possibility. It centers the consideration both of statesmen and military authorities on a question that has been in their thoughts since the new French occupation. That question is whether or not Germany and Soviet Russia are in secret alliance for war against France, or as it once was put by a Russian diplomat in Washington, for war "against the Treaty of Versailles."

There are many authorities who believe that German resistance to strong French demands, such as France is now imposing, always had Russian military support in view. They believe the hour is not far distant when Berlin and Moscow, in dramatic fashion, will reveal "solidarity" against the "armed imperialism" now making a fresh thrust into eastern Europe. The German Ambassador to Russia, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, has just arrived in Berlin for consultation with the Cuno Government.

Russo-German Alliance

In the presence of such a contingency, it needs to be recalled that Germany and Russia already are in alliance. It is true that the Treaty of Rapallo, which they signed in 1922, is on the surface, merely an economic pact. But international diplomacy thought then, and to a considerable extent remained convinced, that supplementing their commercial and financial agreement Germany and Russia had sealed a mutual treaty of defensive and offensive alliance.

Mr. Rathenau for Germany and Mr. Tchitcherin for Russia both denied vehemently at Genoa that the Treaty of Rapallo camouflaged a military understanding. Genoa remained skeptical on that point. The Russian commissioners tarried at Berlin en route to Italy. Reticence and evasion marked their attitude when questioned as to the underlying purpose of their negotiations in the Wilhelmstrasse. If Germany is able to call up "Trotsky's army" to aid it in defying France in the Ruhr, France will be faced by the military establishment acknowledged to be, next to its own, the strongest in Europe.

"Trotsky's Army" of 1,500,000

Some authorities claim the Soviet army is stronger than the army of France. Last year, during the discussion over recognition of Soviet Russia by the outside world, Lloyd George declared that Lenin and Trotsky marshaled a force of 1,500,000 men, so formidable in every way that they were capable of offering resistance and defiance to all Europe. During the Washington Armament

Conference, M. Briand, justifying French disinclination to reduce land forces, painted the Soviet military menace in graphic terms. The eloquent French Premier, as he then was, hinted strongly that the French could not leave out of their political and military calculations the possibility of a Soviet army sweeping down upon them across Germany.

There can be no doubt that Marshal Foch and Premier Poincaré, in envisaging the ultimate in the Ruhr, considered the possibility of a Russian-German combination against a Franco-Belgian-Italian phalanx. As to Italy, while Mussolini has not appeared to date to co-operate in French military measures in the Ruhr, he is a sworn foe of Bolshevism, and is not likely to stand still if he sees a Russian army advancing westward in Europe.

German Officers in Russia

It is an open secret that "Trotsky's army" has been officered and to a large extent organized by ex-German officers. The Krupp, always deeply identified with the Russian armament industry, long since renewed their old-time relations with Soviet Russia. At this moment they are engaged in a scheme for exploitation of the valley of the Don for alleged agricultural purposes. Much of Germany's raw material in recent times for the armament revival of its industries, has been coming from Russia. The Russian railway system has been rehabilitated, mainly by locomotives and other rolling stock supplied by German manufacturers.

American observers recently in Germany have returned with detailed accounts of the arrangements long in existence for a mighty German-Russian economic relationship to come into effect the moment the reparations crisis was settled and Germany was at liberty to go to work "unfettered." The statement by the French commander in the Ruhr, General Dégout, that the French expedition into the Ruhr conjures up the statesmen, soldiers, and industrialists of Germany, it is thought, will hardly hesitate to invoke the incalculably powerful aid of Russia. There is little danger that such an alliance would result in the "Sovietization" of Germany. For months has been leaning toward the capitalist régime, conducting what he terms an "economic retreat." It may be taken as a certainty that the Treaty of Rapallo guarantees Germany against any danger of radical communism of the original Bolshevik brand. If Germany and Russia war together on France, the joint reward of victory—if they attain it—would be a German-Russian dictatorship on the Continent of Europe, with possibilities beyond that, which stagger the imagination. For no country, perhaps, more than for Poland do those possibilities seem more momentous.

FRENCH COMMENCE THE 'EXPLOITATION' OF RHINE FORESTS

(Continued from Page 1)

plan but a mere statement of the situation as he sees it.

How far does France mean to push its policy of the imprisonment of mine owners? There has been hesitation to arrest them, but a number are ordered to appear before military courts. It is to be feared that even this measure will have an opposite effect to that intended. Presumably the reason why the coal magnates were not arrested as threatened, is that the step would arouse indignation among the miners and range the workers on the side of their employers. This result may still follow the milder methods. It is always dangerous to make martyrs or anything resembling martyrs. France appears to have had an idea of trying to separate the interests of the workers and masters, but almost anything it can do seems to throw both classes together, and arouse the solidarity of the Ruhr inhabitants.

With regard to the collection of the coal tax, the proprietors are in an awkward position. They are threatened by Berlin that if they yield, their goods will be confiscated by the German Government. The Allies on their side are making them responsible for the collection of the tax. It will be pledged on their goods. For the moment they can pay in paper marks, but it is expected that when a moratorium with pledges is granted, France will demand that the coal tax be paid in gold or its equivalent.

Situation Regarded in Italy as Being Extremely Grave

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has requested the French Government to explain the nature of the occupation of the Ruhr district and the actions of the coal commission. Apparently Signor Mussolini received today the "necessary explanations." It is undoubtedly that the Italian support of France has received a serious blow by the military character of the sanctions, which are contrary to the assurances given to Italy beforehand. Signor Mussolini not only asked the French Premier that the Italian engineers should not be put under military control, but further asked that the French expedition should be headed by a civilian instead of a general, as a sign of its pacific intentions.

It is stated in Rome that the Italian demand reached Paris in the order to march on the Ruhr had already been given. The situation is regarded as most grave and in well-informed quarters it is stated that Italy is not willing to be associated in sanctions, which, apparently economic, are really military.

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—An infantry battalion with armored cars left Ghent this morning to reinforce the 2500 Belgian soldiers already in the Ruhr district.

ELIHU ROOT URGES IMMEDIATE STUDY OF EUROPE'S CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

that the English attitude, like that of America, was against the use of force if there was any other way out; that they held it better to persuade than to force people to pay their debts if possible.

Senator Gompers pledged Labor's aid to the movement to get a better international understanding.

Mr. Root said in part: The people of the United States need not bother themselves much about international relations. From the time we swung away from the old colonial times, with the passing of that generation, the people of the United States became absorbed in their own home affairs. They have been busy with conquering the Continent, building up a great nation, and there is an elation behind the ramparts of conscience so great that they could afford to do that. And down to the time of the Spanish War it was not worth the while for any public officer of the United States to familiarize himself with foreign affairs unless it was the Secretary of State. If a man wanted to be Congressman or a Senator and acquire the universal approval and gratitude of his countrymen by being in Congress he did not bother himself about foreign affairs because his constituents did not care about them.

And now we are brought into immediate and inevitable contact with them, and the whole people of the United States who take charge of the conduct of foreign affairs, and everybody, are expressing opinions about them, and a very large part of the discussion is carried on on a basis of insufficient knowledge. There are—I am keeping myself within bounds in this statement, I think when I say there are some people in the United States who lack humility, some. There are some people who think they know it all when they know very little. There are many people who think they can solve all the great problems of international affairs by evolving schemes of their own consciousness.

And I have been much interested, being in the way of seeing and knowing about ever so many of these schemes, to see how uniformly they settle everything on international except the difficulties. And they are in perfect good faith, because the men who get them up do not know difficulties exist. They do not know difficulties exist—they don't know they exist.

Now one of the great troubles in life is a lack of understanding by men of what is set before them. We give but little thought to the part played in the affairs of life by habit, habits of thought and feeling and action.

Now in every country on earth there is a set of traditions, of modes of thought and feeling and action, a set of conceptions of what is right, proper, appropriate and decent, a set of conceptions as to what constitutes liberty, what constitutes right as between man and man, and the inheritance of those traditions and modes of thought, the feeling and judgment in the back of every man's head, constitutes more than one-half of his motives of action in the present.

I am bound to say that a great deal

of the discussion that goes on about foreign affairs seems to me to proceed upon the basis of ignorance of all the premises from which one can usefully reason regarding foreign affairs. Now this business of educating people about this new field: People are perfectly competent to learn it. Do not let us make any mistake about that. It is very much the same problem as that of learning the fundamentals of civil liberty, of self-government, very much the same, and people who are competent to do one are competent to do the other, but we have been studying the problem of self-government for 300 years, and we have not got through yet.

The question is how to get these fundamental ideas about foreign relations into the minds of the great mass of the American democracy, and I take it the first object of this committee is to try to devise a means to do it—how to do it. And the second is to go to work and give effect, operate those means. I take it the committee is not to advocate or oppose. It is not to constitute itself an agency for any reform or any movement of any kind. It is to do something as a committee. It is to find a way to enlarge the knowledge and understanding of the uncontroverted facts upon which necessarily rest all useful discussion of questions of foreign relations.

Now, let us confine ourselves to that purpose. Don't let us go on trying to do anything else. You have got to train a lot of teachers to train others. It is going to be a long and difficult work. It is not something on which Judge Parker and Mr. Easley can make a final report next month, nor next year, nor the next generation. It is a long task. But somebody has got to begin it. A lot of people are trying to begin it.

The idea was that the Civic Federation united so many different elements and different points of view that perhaps they would strike out some methods of doing this thing, of which other people had not thought. The Civic Federation was organized in order to include different points of view. That was its purpose, and it fits the spirit of that federation to start a movement which is designed to carry on in many minds having many different points of view. And that is what has got to be done here.

Progressive Step

I think that covers about what I have to say, except this: that the entrance of democracy upon the field of foreign affairs, the manifest purpose of the great body of voters in democratic countries to control themselves directly, who are now controlled by a few men on foreign affairs of their countries, involves a terrible danger as well as a great step in human progress—a great step in progress. It is a danger, it is a danger, it is a danger. It is a danger that if that federation to start a movement which is designed to carry on in many minds having many different points of view. And that is what has got to be done here.

The question we are trying to deal with is how to go down to the heart of the matter, to the heart of the matter, to the heart of the matter. It is a danger, it is a danger, it is a danger. It is a danger that if that federation to start a movement which is designed to carry on in many minds having many different points of view. And that is what has got to be done here.

You see, you can pick up a newspaper almost any morning and see accounts of someone who is endeavoring either to gratify himself or to ingratiate himself with another person by a rule and insult of some foreign nation by the use of language which if it were employed in the intercourse between man and man would lead to an immediate breach.

Cause of Wars

Now the trouble is that the men who are guilty of that kind of language in public speech and public writing never have had brought home to them any sense of responsibility as a member of a democracy to keep the peace. More fights come from inside than from outside. More wars come from internal feeling because of a belief of insult and humiliation than come from any other cause. When they are not always, but as a rule. The material interests of a discussion which brings about war are seldom of the slightest consequence with comparison with the first day's material expenses in carrying on the war.

The wars come in the main because of an excited feeling caused by a sense of insult, and you see the members of our democracy utterly oblivious to the idea that by taking part in foreign affairs they become subject to any responsibility whatever. People have got to learn that. And they cannot successfully conduct or control their foreign affairs until they have learned it. When they have learned it I think it will cease to be popular for a man to insult other nations in public, just as it has ceased to be popular for a man to insult another man in public.

Now, the first problem I think is, can we devise some way of getting the fundamental fundamentals of democracy and discussion upon foreign affairs into the minds of the American people—a widespread system if we can devise it. And the second thing is to go ahead and do it.

LEAGUE CANVASED ON THE RUHR MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

and it is believed if Sweden or some other neutral raises the question, another member will be found ready to propose its reference to the League Council. France will, of course, object and it is curious that German opinion is reported almost equally adverse to the League's intervention. But a definite move would be difficult to resist.

In some respects it is feasible to regard this Franco-German dispute not as a test of the League itself, but of the honesty of the devotion of certain powers to its doctrines. France's refusal of its arbitration would, if only to settle the controversy, either she doubts the ability of other nations to mete out impartial justice, or frankly prefers to base her interests on might rather than right. If that spirit prevails, the League may as well close its doors, for it avails little for the great powers to keep on summing it to settle the controversy of lesser nations, while indisposed themselves to submit to its authority.

Reference to an outstanding conflict between the two greatest continental powers to the League's jurisdiction would represent perhaps the most significant step yet taken in the direction of the permanent pacification of Europe. The French policy, if persisted in, must eventually lead to war, whereas submission of the whole problem to the Assembly of Nations might indeed usher in the promised new dispensation.



Conferees at Child Labor Meeting at Twentieth Century Club

CHILD LABOR LAW ADVOCATES PRESS FOR EARLY ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

and shocked by the knowledge that as a people we are powerless to assure to the children of America, the freedom from drudgery, from industrial slavery, from the degradation of their birth, their schooling and their future citizenship.

Set Example for World

It is not pleasant to realize that in half a dozen states there are between 15 and 20 per cent of the citizens who are illiterate. It is disconcerting to read that in a dozen European countries the average literacy of the people is higher than in the United States. We must ask ourselves if we can any longer consent to conditions which make it possible, not merely for England and Germany to have more literate populations than America, but for small and poor states like those of Scandinavia to do so.

It is true that the European states, excepting Germany, do not live under federal constitutions. There is none of us present today, I imagine, who cannot recognize the weight of argument in Washington, and against a too frequent amendment of the Federal Constitution. But I submit that the Federal Government has acted upon matters less important, less pervasive of our whole life, than the well-being of American childhood. It will be worth your while to read if you have not already read the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for a minority of the court.

We were content for the time being at least with what we had devised to do under the Constitution as it stands today. It is true that measured by standards in other countries, the federal development of argument advanced in some respects, was obviously not searching in its application. It could not reach all industries or all kinds of industry. Now, the less, it did more than set an example for all the world to follow. It set an example which was followed by one-third of the world.

A National Problem

I wish it were more useful to quote the reports of the census, but at all events I think that no one will deny, first, that during the years in which federal legislation was in force, there was a sharp diminution both in number and in per cent of children employed, and that since the years in which the Supreme Court, not only has child labor increased, but that the conditions under which children labor, have become worse. It is at this point that Miss Abbott can speak with more authority and more convincingly than anyone else.

There will be few voices raised to defend child labor in principle, precisely as at one time there were few to defend slavery in principle, although many defended it in fact by their extreme assertion of state sovereignty and state rights. As Mr. Cleveland said, "We are confronted by a condition and not a theory." We seek an amendment to the Constitution because we cannot act under the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court. We seek an amendment to the Constitution because we believe that the problem of protecting childhood is national, and that the necessity of protecting childhood is national.

Nation Needs Such a Law

I am not willing to describe the purpose of a child labor amendment as humanitarian, although it is that. It is much more. It is social; it is political; it is economic; it is a measure necessary to the nation.

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FRANCE WILL NOW PROCEED TO REQUISITIONING OF COAL

If Owners Refuse to Deliver, "Personal" Sanctions Will Be Applied—Coal Tax Collection Reported Dropped

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 18.—The French authorities officially announced today that their troops would not advance any further since they now occupied all the territory the French wanted to have under their control. The total area now occupied in the Ruhr country averages 3500 square kilometers. Its center practically is Bochum. The chief mining district is in its heart and forms a four-sided figure, the corners of which are Essen, Wanne, Bochum and Kuppferdorch. Here are situated most of the mines. Dortmund lies just inside the eastern boundary.

Six divisions were needed to carry out this task. It is difficult to give the exact number of men of the French division, as it varies, but it is believed here that it is 11,000.

Seldom before in history has there been such a peaceful invasion of a country. Amidst a calm and a more inquisitive than a hostile population, the extraordinary display of military force by the French was rather a strange spectacle. With the exception of the incident in Bochum, where one German was killed and two wounded during the demonstration of a mob, the entire occupation was uncarried peacefully.

No Further Military Sanctions

The cessation of the military occupation of further territory announced by the French yesterday, means also that no more military sanctions will be applied.

All sanctions in the future will therefore be of an economic nature, it is stated. The troops only at Düsseldorf act as police and help to enforce the sanctions if necessary. Of what nature the sanctions will be is not stated, but it is intimated that the French are now in control of the entire midway system of the Ruhr district, especially all the outlets into unoccupied Germany which they could block at will, thus depriving Germany, or even certain sections of the occupied Ruhr district, from a coal and iron supply. The troops guard all the chief bridges and stations around the newly occupied area.

Requisition Orders Issued

The French will now proceed with the "requisition" of coal. Requisition orders were prepared yesterday and sent out in the evening and this morning. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was informed at French headquarters. Should the German mine owners still refuse to deliver coal, "personal" sanctions would be applied, it was said, and this means their arrest. Late last night the French declared that they had taken all necessary steps to take possession of the cargoes of coal and the barges afloat on the Rhine and in the canal with destinations to unoccupied parts of Germany. As reason for this it was stated that German organizations had ordered the diversion of the coal barges on the Rhine, originally loaded by Germany with reparations coal for France and Belgium.

The Germans are also to be prevented from hindering the use of empty coal barges for reparations coal deliveries. The Ruhr district has been waiting now for three days to see the French really do something regarding coal production.

Coal-Tax Collection

Until now, seemingly, they have hesitated to interfere with the work of the mines. After they ordered the mine owners twice without success to recommence coal deliveries to France, it is incomprehensible why the issue is now a requisition order instead of taking the steps they threatened.

The plan to collect the coal tax has been dropped since the Germans have refused to carry on negotiations with the French concerning coal deliveries against cash payment by the Allies, after they received a counter order from the federal coal commissioner. It had been intended to use part of the tax to pay for the coal. The coal tax, a French official stated, might be collected later in the form of a sanction. "May Heaven assist me in forming a judgment."

WASHINGTON LETTER BRINGS \$15.75 AT SALE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A letter signed by George Washington brought \$15.75 at the closing sale of the Henry Cody Sturgis Library of Americana here.

It was written to Governor Trumbull, Dec. 4, 1788, and after alluding to an unmentioned topic as having "perplexed and distressed" him, General Washington concluded with these words: "May Heaven assist me in forming a judgment."

NEW YORK GROCERS' VACATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of the retail grocers of New York will be in the sunshine of Bermuda on a 12-day vacation next week. The tour is being arranged by the entertainment committee of the Retail Grocers' Association. The party will leave New York next Saturday on the steamship Araguaia, and will make the return trip on the same boat on Jan. 31. Sight-seeing trips will include an excursion to the coral reefs a carriage drive from Hamilton to St. George, a visit to the Crystal Caves, a carriage drive to Gibbs' Hill Lighthouse, and another drive to Tuckers Town and Pink Beach.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN IN DAYTON

Metropolitan

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.
LUDLOW AT FOURTH
DAYTON, O.

Industrialists are constantly having meetings. August Thyssen, manager of a big steel concern, has left quite suddenly for Hamburg where the coal syndicate now is, and where also Hugo Stinnes is to be. The mine owners and mine officials are in a bad dilemma. The French constantly speak of making arrest if their orders are disobeyed. Now the federal coal commissioner has issued a memorandum in which he threatens to punish everyone who disobeys his orders with the year's imprisonment. If they obey the French, the Germans will punish them, and vice versa.

MOSQUE PROBLEMS ARISE IN NEAR EAST

Proposed Settlement at Lausanne Bristles With Complications—Treaty Progressing

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 18.—The elaborate details involved in the scheme for an exchange of populations consumed another whole day yesterday at the Near East Conference. Such items as the right of the personnel of the mosques to remove goods and chattels came up for consideration. Untransportable properties, like the mosques themselves, are to be valued and sold and the proceeds, according to the theory of this arrangement, will be turned over to the proper religious institution or other parties.

The discussion which followed, as to exactly how these properties should be handled, showed the considerable regard for the practical aspects of the problem and raised again the whole question of whether this proposal should be taken seriously. The difficulties of transporting the number of persons involved with their movable effects and debiting and crediting property values to their individual accounts are obvious.

It seems possible that this full and lengthy discussion, showing an unending variety of complications in the scheme, may really be a praiseworthy effort to get rid of it by the process of reduction ad absurdum.

It is known, of course, that Lord Curzon only considered the proposition because with the other Allies and America withholding dependable assurance, support for joint action in the exchange of populations seemed preferable to the other probable alternative that the people be driven out or killed.

The draft of the treaty is reported to be getting on, though, like the rest of the conference, it is held up temporarily, due to the absence of M. Bombard and a number of French financial experts, and also Mr. Waley, representing the British Treasury, who have gone to Paris to confer with the French Government.

ACTION TAKEN ON 48-HOUR BILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (Special)—An attempt to bring out the 48-hour bill was lost in the lower house yesterday, when the Speaker, Philip C. Joslin, ruling that the bill was not debatable through not having been considered by a committee, was sustained. 51 to 48. Two Independents voted with the Republican majority. A third Independent explained that if it were a matter of voting for or against the bill he would vote in favor of it, but that he believed he was voting properly when he voted to sustain the chair.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Snow Bird" Is Produced
by Chicago Opera Company

By FELIX BOROWSKI

CHICAGO, Jan. 16. "SNOW BIRD," a little episode in one act by Theodore Stearns. Presented for the first time on any stage by the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Auditorium, Jan. 13, 1923. The cast:

The Hermit..... Mary McCormick
First Chieftain..... Charles Marshall
Second Chieftain..... Edouard Corelli
The Archer..... Milo Luka
Incidental Dance by Anna Ludmila and
Corps de Ballet
Conductor..... Giorgio Polacco

In the course of its existence the Chicago Opera Company has made several excursions into English opera. Its most ambitious essay was the production of Victor Herbert's "Natoma," which might have been a success if the libretto had been better than it was. Other compositions, shorter but not sweeter than Mr. Herbert's, were tried out and thereafter departed to the storehouse, that pathetic repository of scenery and properties belonging to operas that have failed. Not discouraged by these untoward happenings to the vernacular, the Chicago organization staged last Saturday a "lyric episode" in one act entitled "Snow Bird," the composition of Theodore Stearns.

Mr. Stearns, who wrote the text as well as the music of his work, has no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which "Snow Bird" was offered to the world. The scene depicting the rocky and desolate beach of a Siberian shore was admirable. The cast accomplished work which must have met with nothing but gratitude from the composer. Mr. Polacco directed the orchestra and performed that labor with as much care and skill as if the production had been one of a new composition by Puccini. Nor had Mr. Stearns any cause for lamentation as to the reception of his music by the house.

The Plot

"Snow Bird" relates the story of a Tartar girl, rescued from Chinese slavery by a mysterious personage, who turns out to be a young prince in the disguise of a hermit. Having had differences with his father, a Mongolian potentate, the prince had fled to the wilds, wherein Mr. Stearns discovers him rescuing the maiden. After more or less romantic passages between her and her rescuer, the latter reveals to her her own identity which had been one of the royal treasures of his father. This exchange brings Mr. Stearns' composition to an untimely close, for presently three Tartar chieftains and an archer appear upon the scene, as they are searching for the prince—who temporarily is absent looking for an abode for his newly found Snow Bird—they come upon the girl. Recognizing the amulet, the Tartar emissaries believing that harm has come to their prince's son, make an end of Snow Bird's existence and the disguised hermit, appearing at that moment, discovers that his romance is no more. Having sung his farewell strain to Snow Bird, the prince departs for home and a father's reconciliation.

Scored With Skill

From a theatrical point of view, Mr. Stearns' opera—which endures for only 35 minutes—would have benefited by a stronger story and more action. No dramatic composition can be stronger than its "book," else Weber's "Euryanthe" and Schubert's "Rosamund" would still be holding the stage. The music of "Snow Bird" contains some beautiful moments. The creator understands the importance of melodic inspiration, and this was set forth with real charm in the song which the Tartar girl sang about the snowflakes. A restless atmosphere was conveyed to the whole by the unceasing employment of that species of harmony which is regarded as "modern." Used with reticence, this harmony—as Puccini showed in his "Madam Butterfly"—may be said to be a bore. There were moments in that by Mr. Stearns in which one longed for a diatonic scale. A word of admiration must be given to the composer's handling of the orchestra. "Snow Bird" is scored with more than ordinary skill and with delightful appreciation of color and effect.

The opera was sung with considerable excellence. Miss Mary McCormick, who had been heard previously with only indifferent success in other operas, brought about the most convincing interpretation of her season in the music of Snow Bird. While it is true that historically Miss McCormick's principal function was to sit upon a rock, it is also true that the young soprano caught the atmosphere of pathos and ingenuousness which Mr. Stearns intended the character should have. Her Snow Bird was an appealing figure and his music was sung with beauty of tone and charm of style. Charles Marshall was effective in the part of the hermit-prince—a part which the librettist did not see as clearly as that of the Tartar maiden—and his singing was grateful to the ear.

Operatic Revivals

Operatic revivals of last week included Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" and Pletow's "Martha." Neither of those compositions had been heard in Chicago for a considerable time. "La Forza del Destino" is a rather flaccid creation with something of the flavor of "La Traviata" and with a plot which only a connoisseur with plenty of time and patience could hope to understand. Mr. Panizza, who directed the orchestra, and his conductors on the stage—Rosa Raisa, Giacomo Rimini, Giulio Crimi, Irene Pavloska and others—did their best to put the breath of life into Verdi's work, but it would seem that "La Forza del Destino" is not for long continued popularity.

"Martha," on the other hand, won instant approval. A fastidious and earnest lover of music may, perhaps, regard Pletow's opera with much the same disdain with which a Shakespearean specialist may regard a comedy by Boucicault, but it is undeniable that

after many years the tunes of "Martha" still have attraction for the ear. Miss Mason and Bourakaya, respectively the Martha and Nancy of the production, sang with excellent skill and spirit and Mr. Schipa brought down the house with his "M'Appari" in the third act. Whoever hit upon the happy notion of giving "Martha" the series, and probably has received, the thanks of those who sit in the high places of the company's directorate.

Detroit Symphony Gives
a Faust Program

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence).—An assortment of "Faust" selections was chosen for the seventh pair of Detroit Symphony concerts, given Jan. 11 and 12. The soloist was Richard Crooks, and the Orpheus Men's Chorus assisted in the Liszt Symphony, given for the first time in Detroit. The program:

Wagner—"A Faust Overture."
Gounod—"Cavatina," "Salut, demeure chaste et pure," from "Faust," Act II.
Berlioz—"Fragments from 'The Damnation of Faust'."
(a) Dance of the Sylphs.
(b) Rákóczy March.
Liszt—"Faust" Symphony in Three Character-Pictures (after Goethe), for orchestra, men's chorus, and tenor solo.

Nothing much can be said in favor of the Wagner Overture, which is not an overture at all but was intended as a first movement to a "Faust" Symphony. It has a tentative sound and one feels that the master was groping for an expression of his own unsettled condition at the time of its composition.

The orchestra did some of its finest work in the "Dance of the Sylphs," which was played with fascinating delicacy. The stirring Rákóczy March was given with excellent spirit, and while more restrained than is usual, it suffered not at all by being less noisy at the end.

The Liszt symphony is undeniably too long, especially the middle movement. If simple Gretchen had appeared less dull to the composer, he might have treated her portrayal more naturally and with less condescension. In the words of the program notes the movement is "replete with maidenly sweetness."

It is in the Mephistopheles movement that the real import of the work comes forth, and as it culminates in the epilogue for tenor and men's chorus a beautiful and convincing effect is achieved. The Orpheus Club of the city, singing with splendid quality and true intonation.

The bright spot in the evening's program was the singing of Richard Crooks, who won acclaim with the purity and natural beauty of his voice. The young man is innately musical, and his interpretation of the Cavatina brought forth such a tumult of applause as to delay the progress of the program many minutes.

Toscha Seidel Solist
With Cleveland Symphony

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The ninth program given this season by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra was marked by a remarkably fine interpretation of the Rachmaninoff Second Symphony by Nikolai Sokoloff and his men, and further was made memorable by a brilliant presentation of the Bruch G Minor Concerto by Toscha Seidel.

It often has been said that in the interpretation of the later Beethoven, Mr. Sokoloff has found his particular métier, and it cannot be gainsaid that in the setting forth of the music of Rachmaninoff he has few, if any peers. At any rate he gave a stirring reading of the beautiful E minor symphony. Especially pleasing was the lyric adagio movement. The orchestra played with unerring precision and with fine delicacy of shading. The pianissimos were in vivid contrast to the well built up crescendos, and Mr. Sokoloff with beauty, splashed with gorgeous coloring through to the magnificent finale climax.

Mr. Seidel, a violinist who has won unusual success, revealed new beauty in the much heard Bruch number. He displayed a flawless technique, of course. Possessing a tone of unusual resonance and of remarkable beauty, he played with a verve that quite captivated his hearers. He was given most discriminatingly restrained support by Mr. Sokoloff.

The sonorous Bizet "Patrie" overture, with its tonal splendor, was a fitting final number.

The Los Angeles Trio

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Notwithstanding the accomplished readings the Los Angeles trio (May Macdonald Hope, piano; Calmon Luboviski, violin, and Ilya Bronson, cello) gave to the Vincent d'Indy trio in B flat major and to the Sonata No. 2 in C major by Erno Dohnányi, yet Dvořák's less pretentious "Dumky" trio made the most lasting because most human impression.

D'Indy's work, that of a strong personality, rich in workmanship, serious, loses by a certain prevalence of episodic nature in mood and thematic treatment. It is forceful music, at times even compelling, yet rarely offering anything in the nature of a deep message. The scherzo and the slow movement ("Chant Élégiac") because unified in mood, are most satisfying; otherwise one senses a struggle without great attainment of inner and outer expression. Harmless technique, it is with the of César Franck type. Rhythmically it is virile, but also rather broken up. Particularly the piano part is exceedingly difficult and often almost ungrateful, in view of its requirements as to technique.

Dohnányi radiates a certain surface appeal. It is more melodious and more lyric than the D'Indy opus, but also more conventional in thought and expression. But for emotional warmth, little would reveal the Hungarian nationality of the composer. Here, too, one notes passages of melodic richness and rhythmic continuity culminated by stirring climaxes.



Scene in "The Happy Ending" in London

Some Leading Players in Ian Hay's New Comedy. Left to Right—Miles Maltson, John Williams, Ethel Irving and Jean Cadell

The Motion Pictures

New York, Jan. 16

Special Correspondence

THERE is entertainment with real thought behind it in Will Rogers' little picture, "Fruits of Faith," a Pathé film, used to round out the feature program at the Rialto this week. The Will Rogers picture is only a few reels long. It probably cost much less than the elaborate feature of the program, "Drums of Fate," which whisks one from New York to the heart of Africa and back again at an alarming rate of speed. But for tenderness of treatment, sincerity and humor, the little picture is to be heartily commended.

Will Rogers has come to be accepted as one of the true humorists of the screen. His pictures, unless woefully misdirected, are always distinguished by some sincerity of purpose, or some bit of clean rolicking comedy, both of which are always welcomed by his admirers. The story of "Fruits of Faith" is nothing as to plot. The characters are a tramp, played by Mr. Rogers, a baby and a mule. The tramp, whose one ambition in life at the beginning of the picture is to eat plentifully and often, without the bother of working, is a lovable, good-natured fellow.

We see him first, hungry but jolly, taking his place in what he fondly imagines to be a bread-line. We laugh heartily at his discomfort when he finds that it is really a line of men who are looking for work. A wandering preacher tells an apathetic crowd of the power of prayer, and the tramp, his intelligence touched, determines to see if what the preacher says is true. His prayer is answered, by a coincidence. The audience laughs heartily at this. The incident stirs some forgotten belief in the heart of the tramp, and he who came to scoff remains to pray. "After a time," says a sub-title briefly, "he comes to believe in the power of prayer."

He finds a stray mule and a lost baby in the desert. Never once does he hesitate. Clearly it is his duty to take care of them both. The mule leads him to a house, where he begins his care of the laughing, joyous two-year-old, who seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion. Taking care of a baby means that he must forget his ancient prejudice against honest work. He becomes a farmer's helper. The baby must have a mother. There is the comely daughter of the neighboring farmer, who loves both the reclaimed tramp and the laughing baby. He proposes. The baby grows up to a happy little boyhood. Then comes a real crisis, and this time, the erstwhile tramp meets it seriously and reverently with faith and hope.

There is no false sentimentality here to spoil what has gone before.

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The last details are treated with the same simplicity which has characterized the rest of the picture. Here is a real story with the simplest of settings. And yet it has an appeal which more elaborately presented pictures too often lack.

There is plenty of humor of the cleanest sort. We laugh at the antics of Will Rogers with the baby, not forgetting that the baby is, in real life, the star's own child, and therefore quite familiar with the process of being carried like a suitcase, hands and feet dangling, and other vagaries of his parent. The baby has the best kind of a time all through the picture. Evidently he, like the rest of the world, considers his father a most amusing person. We suspect that the boy who takes the part of the baby after a few years is also a son of Mr. Rogers. He exhibits the same spirit of familiarity with, and admiration for the star as does his smaller brother.

"Drums of Fate," on the same bill, is an entertaining story with Mary Miles Minter as star, although there is nothing especially interesting or new in the plot. The only real acting is done by George Fawcett, but his part is slight.

Photoplay Notes

Rex Ingram is on his way back to California after an absence of six months, accompanied by his wife, Miss Alice Terry, and his leading man, Ramon Navarro. Ingram is to make a film version of "Scarabouche," after which it is said he will go to England and film "The Light That Failed."

LeRoy Scott's new magazine story, "Cordelia the Magnificent," is to be Clara Kimbrell Young's next production. The screen version is now being written by Frank Beresford. Miss Young's most recently completed picture is "The Woman in Bronze," which was directed by King Vidor.

Mildred Davis, who for some time has been playing opposite Harold Lloyd in his comedies, is about to become a star herself. Her first picture is called "Temporary Marie," and is to be made under the direction of Lambert Hillyer. The cast will include Kenneth Harlan, Myrtle Stedman, Tully Marshall, Stuart Holmes and Maude George.

THEATRICAL

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Los Angeles Art Exhibit

Los Angeles

Special Correspondence

RECENTLY at the Los Angeles Museum there have been installed three one-man shows and a group of arts and crafts shown by the Art Teachers' Association.

Jean Mannheim's 12 paintings occupied what has come to seem the "honor wall" of the gallery. Before coming to America some twenty years ago, Mr. Mannheim studied for 10 years in Paris and received his first prize for composition while a pupil of Frank Brangwyn. Since then he has won many honors on both continents and has exhibited at the Paris Salon and at the National Academy. All this experience and technical knowledge has been brought to bear on the work he has been doing in California.

He is equally at home painting figures, landscapes and marines. His figures seem alive and altogether satisfying; his landscapes are truthful and rich interpretations of nature and his marines—that real test of artistic ability—are imbued not only with a feeling of motion but convey a sense of great distances.

His figures, two of which were shown, are nearly always outdoors, his background of nature being always as carefully considered as his most ambitious landscape. The landscapes and marines were sincere and loving interpretations of California from the Kern River country and the High Sierras down the coast to "Our Village," as the artists at Laguna Beach have come to call their quiet little town.

John Coolidge, a young man who gives promise of becoming a figure of importance in western art, had 19 canvases on the east wall. His previous training has been along the line of black and white work. No doubt the influence of William Chase and Cecilia Beaux, under whom he studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is having something to do with his fine grasp of form and composition, but we are inclined to think that the days spent in the open, studying and looking for beauty in all places is also having its effect on the promising work he has been showing of late.

While he is a painter of the moods and poetry of nature, he seems to have found and portrayed an unusual beauty in city life. His "Stormy Night Down Town" has attracted a good deal of attention by a certain ideal beauty that he has infused in a very commonplace scene—Eight and Broadway, Los Angeles, during the rush hour on a rainy night. It is different because it seems to carry one on to the destination of the scurrying figures past the rain-washed building and traffic, to the comfort of unseen home fires.

E. Roscoe Shrader, managing director of the Otis Art Institute, shows 10 of his sunny and characteristic canvases. His peculiar way of applying his color by stippling gives a vibrant effect to his old California buildings and to his garden and landscape scenes.

Peter Krasnow's thirteen modern paintings strike an almost discordant note. His seven group of landscape paintings. He is a Russian by birth who has painted until lately in New York. His decorative effect in composition and his strong pure color had

its origin, no doubt, in the embroidery motives of the Russian peasant art, and to those who have not been able to comprehend this so-called "modern" style, the understanding of its import must abide our awakening.

The Art Teachers' Association has in its nucleus of an important feature of future educational development in Los Angeles schools. The two annual shows have awakened a spirit of competition or at least emulation, and it is expected that each year will find new and better examples of the work of our art teachers. The present exhibition consisted of a number of pictures in oil, water color and pencil. Many of the color etchings were of a quality to raise the standard of any show and a variety of craft-work embroidery, pottery and designs for metal and textile gave assurance that these teachers are not only theorists but efficient in practice.

Los Angeles has been favored with an exhibition of the South Sea paintings by William Ritschel before they go to the Millicent Galleries in New York. Mr. Ritschel has been painting California marines so long and so well that one has rather lost sight of the fact that he is also a landscape and figure painter. A year ago he went to Tahiti for a year to study the colors of the South Sea Islands. Now he is back his friends are trying to adjust themselves to the "rainbow colors of his palette," as the little booklet which accompanies the pictures terms his new color scheme, feeling instinctively that he has but touched the fringe of the beauty of the South Sea.

He shows twelve oils and four water colors. Two of the former are of the northern California coast, "The Golden Path Across the Sea" serving as a farewell as he takes the observer to strange lands. His pictures show much careful observation of color and give glimpses of brooks and lagoons, reefs and canoes, sunshine and storm. His water colors are characteristic of this region, the flowers and native life. There are unusual studies of the swirling water between the coral reefs.

Art Notes

William de Leftwich Dodge has been commissioned by the State of New York to paint a series of murals for the flag room of the capitol at Albany. A "Nocturne" which was shown at the Whistler memorial exhibition in London has been purchased by the Toledo Museum of Art.

Some 200 paintings and 50 works of sculpture by contemporary Russians to be exhibited at the Brooklyn Museum Jan. 23-March 4.

At Daly's, London, next summer is to be presented a new Viennese opera, "Pompador," with score by Leo Fall. Fräulein Fritzl Masaryk is to sing in London the part she originated in London.

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Famous Stained Glass Window Factory in Whitefriars Will Soon Be Torn Down

Firm for Which Burne-Jones Supplied Cartoons Moves to New Works Near Harrow

London, Jan. 4

Special Correspondence

WHEN Messrs. James Powell and Sons, makers of stained glass windows, approached Rosetti, so goes the story, with the proposition that he should design a window for them, he replied, "I am sorry I can't. I haven't time, but I know a young man called Jones who will." And the young man called Jones turned up at the glass factory in Tudor Street with a cartoon under his arm. That cartoon, the first that Burne-Jones ever did for a window, now hangs on the wall in one of the firm's showrooms in the premises which they are just about to give up for the new works that they have built near Harrow.

The historic Whitefriars factory of Messrs. Powell has occupied the same site since the end of the seventeenth century, though its coming demolition can hardly be said to be the removal of a landmark, for there is nothing at all to indicate that the gray building between Bouverie Street and Whitefriars Street close to the East Gate of the Temple accommodates the furnaces and the many departments incidental to the various processes of glass making and especially stained glass making. Who would expect to find a glass factory within 100 yards of Fleet Street? Scores of people must pass it, as the writer has done many a time, without dreaming of its existence.

A Monastery Garden

The site was originally the garden of a Carmelite monastery on the banks of the Thames, and in the core of a pier supporting one of the factory chimneys may be seen a piece of the old wall which surrounded this garden. After the dissolution of the monastery the land became the haunt of undesirable, and when they were eventually expelled it had depreciated in value to such an extent, as a result of its bad reputation, that one William Davis was able to purchase it very cheaply for the erection of a glass factory.

Early in the last century it became the property of James Powell, the grandfather and great-grandfather of some of the present directors, who bought it with the idea that, as he expressed it in a letter in the possession of the family, it would be a hobby for his sons and keep them out of mischief.

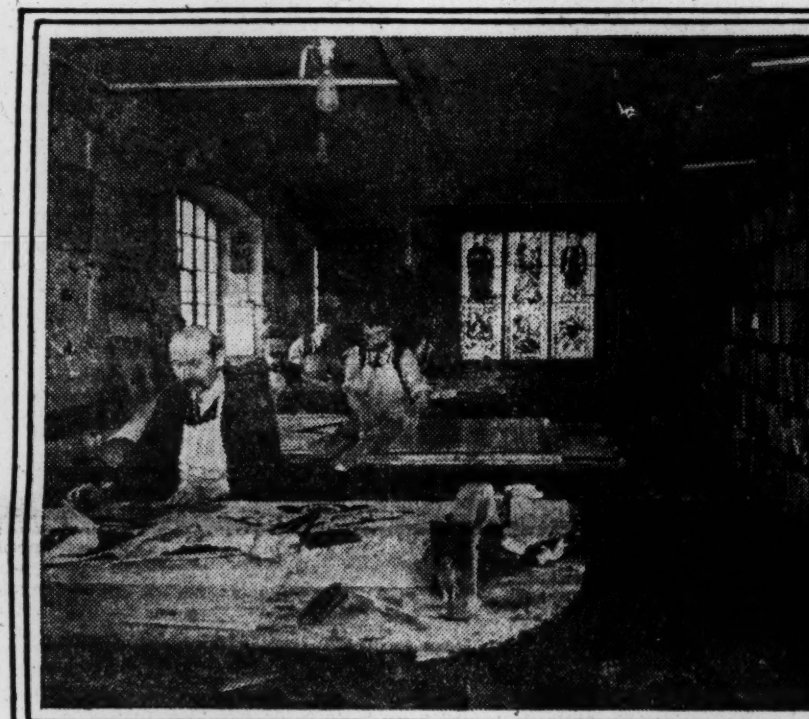
It is a vastly interesting experience to visit the present building, and to be escorted from glass house to studio, and finally through labyrinth of underground passages, past many a cellar, in one of which is stored the white sand from Fontainebleau Forest, to the mixing room, where this is combined with the other ingredients for glass making and then transformed in huge wheelbarrows to the furnaces. Before the building of the Victoria embankment this sand, which is some of the finest in the world and the best for glass making, as it is of almost pure silica, was delivered direct at a wharf on the opposite side of the road.

The Show Rooms

On arrival at the factory the visitor passes first of all through the show rooms, where the display of clear white glass rivals in beauty of form and workmanship the products of the Venetian craftsmen. This slender goblet of graceful design that makes a lovely flower vase was copied from one in a picture by Van Dyck. The original of that barrel-shaped tumbler with "tears" at the sides is seen in the portrait of himself by Ugo van de



PAINTING GALLERY



MOSAIC ROOM SHOWING STAINED GLASS WINDOW AT END.

Goes in the Uffizi Gallery. Another glass in the shape of a lotus with petals engraved on it is a replica of an Egyptian gold cup in the British Museum. On a small table is a collection of Cyprian pots 3000 years

old which also have been used as models.

The surrounding walls are hung with cartoons of noted stained-glass windows, including that of the Good Shepherd of Burne-Jones, of which Rosetti wrote, in 1857, "Jones has just been designing some stained glass which has driven Ruskin wild with joy." There is also the cartoon for "The Transfiguration" by Ford Madox Brown.

In addition to Burne-Jones the names of Charles Winston, Sir Edward Poynter, and Sir W. B. Richmond are associated with that of the firm of James Powell & Sons in the revival of the crafts of mosaic and stained glass windows in this country.

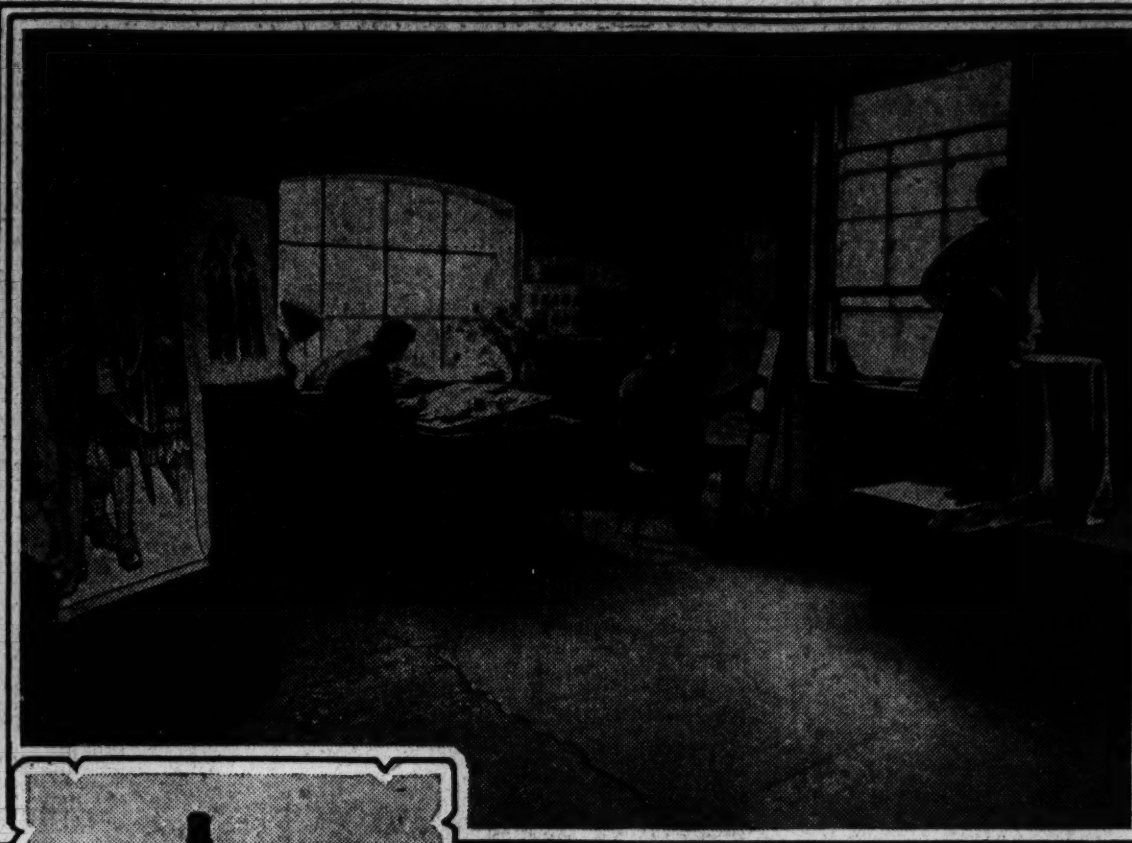
The Colors of Chartres
There is a prevalent belief that the making of such glass as was used in medieval times is a lost art and that it is impossible to get the same colors nowadays. But this is not a fact, and when Messrs. Powell received the order for the making of the windows of the apse of a New York cathedral, and the wish was expressed that the effect of the color at Chartres Cathedral should be reproduced, careful studies were made at Canterbury, where there is similar glass, and samples were produced in the Whitefriars factory which, when taken to Chartres, proved to be the exact blues, reds, and greens of the old glass.

After leaving the quiet of the show room the steps of the visitor are naturally directed first of all to the "Glass-house." Here, where the crickets maintain an uninterrupted cheerful chirping, all is darkness above, while the red glow streaming through the openings set at intervals around the

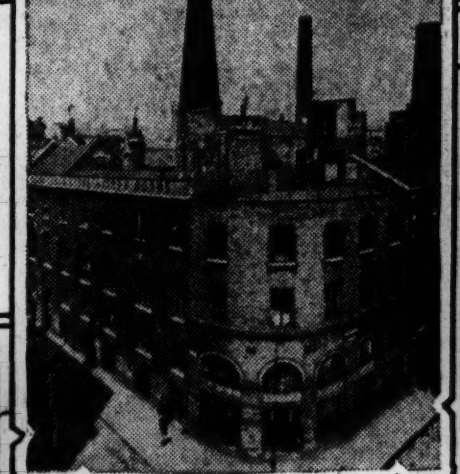
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STUDIO



THE GLASS FACTORY IN WHITEFRIARS



CUTTING GLASS FOR STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

glass is cut with a small steel wheel which is better than a diamond for this kind of work.

Then follow several processes involved in the painting of the subject on the glass. First the pieces of glass are laid out on the original cartoon so that the lines in the design may be traced on them. The glass is then sent to the oven for the paint to be burnt in.

On Gigantic Essels

Next a sheet of plate glass in a frame is placed over the cut-line drawing, and the pieces for the window are put on it and fitted in place like a jig-saw puzzle and stuck down with wax, so that when the framed glass is lifted on an essel the pieces will remain in position and the artist will have the whole window before him ready to paint. For very large windows, like those 47 feet high just being made for Liverpool Cathedral, the shading is done in heavy lines, but

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in smaller windows the whole face and figure are painted over and the high lights are obtained by brushing off the paint. The painted pieces are once more separated and returned to the oven.

The only color applied to the glass is the yellow obtained by firing in

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BLACK, NAVY AND BROWN.

Newcomb-Endicott Company

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oxide of silver, and this is done on the reverse side of the glass from the paint, so that if it comes out too brilliant, as it is apt to do, it can be taken off with acid without harming the paint.

Placed once more in position, the pieces are united permanently with strips of very pliable lead of which the grooves on either side are milled so as to hold the glass. Each joint is then soldered, and cement is rubbed in under the "leaves" of the leads, and the work is finished.

It is very interesting to pause for a few moments in the mosaic room where a little may be learned of tessera and opus sectile mosaics used for wall decoration. For the former slabs of solid glass or "pot-metal" are cut up into small bits, while in opus sectile mosaic large pieces of specially prepared tile are employed. On the wall hang two specimens of tessera mosaic showing birds outlined and shaded with black and with high lights in white against a gold background. These were the first studies for the celebrated Creation panels in St. Paul's Cathedral designed by Sir W. B. Richmond R. A.

At the back of the factory is a charming old William and Mary house built as a residence for the master of the glass works and occupied as such until fairly recent years. On its grounds an ancient fig tree which flourishes and bears fruit.

Though the new works will no doubt lack the charm and romance of this old Whitefriars factory, the company have every reason for great satisfaction in possessing a larger factory, and in looking forward to working amid surroundings more harmonious than can be obtained in the heart of London.

CANADIANS CENSURED BY INDIAN MISSIONARY

TORONTO, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Severely scoring Canada's refusal to allow Indians to enter this country, the Rev. Charles D. Donald, Canadian Presbyterian missionary to India, stated during an address last night that the Dominion would have to reconsider its immigration policy if justice were to be done to the British citizens who recognize the former's king as their emperor. He believed that India's grievance could be relieved without recourse to unrestricted immigration. "We have to think out a policy for our fellow-citizens across the water," said Mr. Donald. "Indians have a right that the Japanese and Chinese have not, a right which they should be able to claim from us."

For the time being the Indian has consented to let the matter lie. In the interests of peace within the Empire, he was willing to allow Canadians to exclude Indians on the understanding that India was free to exclude Canadians. At present British influence in India was strong enough to prevent the exclusion of Canadians. But that might not be true 20 years from now.

JEWISH MINISTRY PROVIDED FOR KOVNO, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The various fears that have been prevailing among the Jewish population in Lithuania regarding the future existence of the Jewish Ministry have been eliminated by the action of the Lithuanian Government. In fixing the budget for the year 1923 the Government has assigned a sum equal to about \$3000 for the purposes of the Jewish Ministry. The total income provided for under the budget is about \$2,000,000 and the expenditure about \$2,500,000.

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News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

A BAZAAR of a novel character in more senses than one was recently opened at Edinburgh by the Earl of Elgin, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Its object was to help on the building fund of Lodge St. David, No. 26, and each stall was named after a novel of Sir Walter Scott, who was initiated in this lodge in 1801. The lodge was instituted in 1738 and was originally known as Lodge Canongate but changed the name to St. David after 18 years' existence. Since 1880 it has been homeless but is now anxious to obtain a home of its own. In opening the bazaar the Earl of Elgin referred to the fact that his great-grandfather, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, of the "Elin Marbles" fame, was an initiate of the lodge and held the position of First Grand Principal under the Royal Arch constitution.

Antrim brethren have just been doing honor to James Orr, the poet, who was the pioneer of Masonry in East Antrim, and who lived in Ballycarry. Dixon Donaldson delivered a lecture dealing with the life and times of the Bard of Ballycarry. Like his father, Orr was a weaver, and in his poems he frequently brooded over his lowly situation, which excluded him from cultivating his genius. The simple and unpretentious home where the poet first saw the light was just such another from which in the same generation came the great Scottish poet, Burns. Orr's poetic effusions first appeared in the Northern Star of Belfast and gained for him a considerable degree of notice. He continued to publish poems until 1798. In a humorous poem entitled "Donegore Hill" he gave a graphic description of the men who marched to Antrim during that insurrectionary period. Subsequently Orr emigrated to America, where his poetic works attracted considerable attention. His Masonic brethren erected a noble monument to the poet in recognition of his labors on behalf of the craft.

Macclesfield brethren have been assisting in the restoration of Chester Cathedral by the holding of a Masonic service in the parish church, the first

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CANADIENS MOVE UP IN STANDING

Defeat Ottawa and With Hamilton Climb to Within One

Point of Lead

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points
Ottawa.....	5	2	4	12
Canadiens.....	5	3	4	13
Hamilton.....	5	9	5	10
St. Patricks.....	4	1	5	9

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (Special).—Displaying the best form that they have shown on local ice this season, the Canadiens defeated the league-leading Ottawa Senators, here last night in the second appearance of the Ottawa team this year, by 2 to 1, and went into second place, one point behind the visitors. The home team

was the better, outplaying and outpointing the visitors, who made the mistake of mistaking the form- and defense practically the whole game and the one and two-man attacks were easy for the local defense to stop. Toward the end of the game the locals adopted this style and had little difficulty in holding the lead.

While the Canadiens were playing the top of the game, showing no determination that would not be denied, Ottawa lacked the determination that has carried it through to victory in previous years. The greatest mistake made by the visitors was their defensive style of playing, allowing the top of the game to pass by at a time. Taking advantage of this, the Canadiens took more chances and played comparatively open hockey throughout the first two sessions. Only at one stage of the game did the Ottawa players overshadow the locals, that being the last period, when, bringing under attack the local's frantic defense,

to Broadhead, who drove past Vesina and tied the score. The Canadiens came back strongly when Berlinguette broke away with Sprague Cleghorn and by combination play worked their way inside the visiting defense. Cleghorn passed to Berlinguette who then scored the goal that resulted in the Canadiens' victory. From then until the finish the Canadiens held the command.

Denneny and George Boucher were the outstanding players of the visitors. The locals, collectively and individually, turned in their best game of the season, though no one of the players stood out as most prominent.

The summary:

CANADIENS.	ATTACKS
Joliat, Berlinguette, lw	St. Lawrence, c
	Sw. Broadhead, Helman
	W. O. Boucher, c
	W. Boucher, Malone, r
	G. Boucher, r
Coutts, ld	W. Denneny, Darrah
S. Cleghorn, rd	G. B. Boucher, r
	Id. Gerard

Score—Canadiens 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—D. Cleghorn, Berlinguette for Canadiens; Blackburn for Ottawa. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20 minute periods.

MEET AT BROOKLINE

Some record-breaking women's

swimmers are expected to take place in the pool at the Municipal Baths at Brookline this evening when the senior 50-yard championship race of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States takes place. Miss Helen Wainwright, holder of the title; Miss Gertrude Ederle, winner of the J. P. Day Cup last summer, and Miss Aileen Ruggin, all three representing the Women's Swimming Association of New York, are among the contestants and it is one of these three that followers of the sport ex-

to win the title, although there are some local entrants who will make things interesting. Miss Wainwright and Miss Regin will also give an exhibition of fancy diving.

The 150-year backstroke junior champion, the 100-yard freestyle champion and the 100-yard butterfly champion event for men will also take place and this should furnish keen competition as D. L. Jones, intercollegiate 100-yard champion and captain of the Brown University swimming team, will compete in addition to Russell Dean and Joseph McCarthy of the Brookline Swimming Club.

THREE CLUBS AGAINST RULE

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—An echo of the major-minor dispute over the changes in the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union is the announcement by A. L. Tearney, president of the Three I League, that he has accepted the new rules and will accept players from the majors under the new regulations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Entries in the national outdoor speed ice-skating championship tournament here Jan. 26, 27, and 28 were filed based today by the entrance of nine men and two women. Among those who have entered are Roy McWhirter, national champion, and William

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For women, 16 years old or over.
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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is warm and slightly off-white.

YALE PROSPECTS
LOOK GOOD ON ICE

Team Is Prepared to Face Strong
Crimson Sextet in New
Haven Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 (Special).—Since Nov. 14 when Coach C. L. Wanamaker took charge of the 95 varsity and freshman candidates who reported, Yale varsity hockey aspirants have been working out daily on the artificial ice of the local rink. Besides a varsity and freshman team Yale will be represented by eight class teams from which first-string material may be developed and drawn later.

With a fine place to practice, Yale also has two good coaches to turn out a team from the wealth of material on hand. Coach Wanamaker, former Dartmouth star, who took charge of the coaching last year, will have the varsity this winter and things look bright with new men available from the championship freshman team of last year, which Coach Wanamaker developed.

Holcomb 1917 team, who was goal-tender on Yale's 1917 team, has been obtained to aid in coaching the varsity and will take complete charge of the yearling team.

Led by Capt. J. O. Bulky '23, the Ells have an array of hockey talent from which a successful sextet should be developed. Captain Bulky, who was a three-letter-man at Yale, is considered one of the fastest players, who ever played in New Haven. Like George Owen Jr. of Harvard, he is a three-letter-man and this year he will have a chance to match his speed with the Crimson star on two occasions when the rival teams meet on the ice.

Other returning veterans who are certain of playing regular in the majority of games include Fergus Reid Jr. '23, for two years center on the varsity, and William Chisholm '24, who will share the wing burden with Captain Bulky. Reid, who was a three-letter-man at Yale, will have a new man in G. A. Jenkins '25, who was one of the stars on the championship freshman team last winter, and will have an able substitute in the veteran tender, A. M. Bell Jr. '23, who played regular last year.

Two other sophomores who were in the majority of games last year were in the varsity, having won varsity positions. They are A. D. Lindley '25, formerly of Andover, who will be at one of the defense positions, and T. D. Sargent '25, who will be at the other. The latter prepared at St. Paul's, while Jenkins came to Yale from St. Mark's.

Yale seems well supplied with second-string men. Two veteran wings who are certain of action are H. D. Palmer '24 and Vincent Farnsworth Jr. '24. W. F. Vaughan '25, two years on the varsity, will be one of the substitutes on defense. Scott '25, a football man and star of last season's yearling team, is giving an excellent account of himself, both at center and on defense, and there is some talk of putting him in Lindley's place and shifting the latter to center.

Three other men out for the squad include C. V. Brokaw Jr. '25, a candidate for goal guard; S. G. Farrington '25, a center, and H. deR. Lancaster '25, another goal tender. Another likely wing aspirant is H. F. Turnbull '25.

A hard schedule of 11 games will be played by Yale on the ice this year. On Dec. 21 the St. Nicholas team of New York City defeated the blue team in a close game, 5 to 4. Yale plays one of its hardest opponents when the Harvard sextet invades the New Haven rink, Saturday, Jan. 24, of the following week Yale will journey to Princeton, where the team will meet the strong Tiger aggregation on the new Baker rink. Feb. 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology will play in New Haven.

As in previous years Dartmouth has been given the Prom game date of Feb. 6 and the affair this season gives promise of as much interest as ever.

Hockey is one of the few sports the Blue and the Green meet each other in. On Feb. 10 Pennsylvania plays Yale on its home rink and on the fourteenth the Massachusetts Agricultural College hockeyists come to New Haven. Princeton plays a return game here Feb. 17 and Amherst comes Feb. 19. Feb. 21 Hamilton engages Yale in New Haven and the season ends with the traditional game with the Crimson in Boston on March 3.

SKI JUMPERS ENTER
BRATTLEBORO EVENT

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 18 (Special).—Jumpers from Canada, the ski clubs of the west and all the New England ski clubs will be represented at the United States eastern ski jumping championship contest which will be held here on Saturday, Feb. 17, according to the Brattleboro Outing Club.

"Bing" Anderson, who made the eastern United States record last winter when he sent in his entry, it was announced.

The dates of the various events at present arranged are as follows: Jan. 19, Vermont open amateur skating championship; Jan. 20, Vermont open ski jumping championship; Feb. 16, winter carnival with United States eastern cross-country ski race championship, ski and snow shoe dashes, skating races and novel carnival events; Feb. 17, United States eastern ski jumping championship.

BOWDOIN CLUB IN CONTEST
BRUNSWICK, ME., Jan. 18 (Special).

The Bowdoin Glee Club has been entered in competition with 12 colleges and universities in the Intercollegiate Musical Corporation competition which will be held on March 3 at the St. Regis Hotel in New York City. This is the first time that a Maine college musical club has been entered in such a competition with the larger colleges and universities. Among those entered are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania State College, Rutgers, and Tufts.

KANSAS QUINTET
WINS ANOTHER

Gains Seventh Basketball Victory
in Conference Race, 34 to 16

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12 (Special).—The University of Kansas basketball team continued on its way toward the Missouri Valley Conference title by defeating Washington University's team by a score of 34 to 16 at Francis Gymnasium last night.

Washington offered the Kansas staff opposition only for the first six minutes of play, during which neither team was able to score from the floor, but the Crimson and Blue players soon settled down and the outcome of the game was never in doubt thereafter.

The score was tied at 3-all early in the first period, but field baskets by John Wulf '23 and accurate foul throws on the part of A. T. Ackerman '25, gave Kansas the commanding lead of 15 to 8 as the half closed.

The Kansas defense and passing game was even better in the second half, and much of the play was in Washington's territory. The Washington short passes failed to connect, and in the meantime Wulf, Ackerman and Capt. P. S. Endacott '23 were making points.

J. J. Minner '25 and Capt. W. T. Thumser '25 played brilliantly all night but the effort of the Red and Green was not sustained enough to check Kansas. It was Kansas' seventh victory in the Conference race, and Washington's first defeat. The summary:

KANSAS: WASHINGTON: Wulf, Fredericks, 15; Wagner, Cantwell, Endacott, 10; Minner, 10; Thumser, 10; Black, 10; Rupp, 10; Lyle, 10; Quinn, 10; University of Kansas, 34; Washington University, 16. Goals for Washington: Wulf, 6; Ackerman, 3; Endacott, 2; Bowman, 1; Thumser, 1; Minner, 1; Rupp, 1; Black, 1; Lyle, 1; Quinn, 1; Goals for Kansas: Wulf, 6; Ackerman, 3; Endacott, 2; Bowman, 1; Thumser, 1; Minner, 1; Rupp, 1; Black, 1; Lyle, 1; Quinn, 1. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

IOWA SWIMMING
OUTLOOK GOOD

Coach Armbruster Has Large
Squad to Choose From—Coeds Are Trying Out

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 18 (Special).—As the University of Iowa enters upon its fourth year of intercollegiate swimming, Coach D. A. Armbruster has a large squad to choose from. He has 25 swimmers, who are all of the varsity level, and 15 coeds who are trying out.

Coach Armbruster has a large squad to choose from. He has 25 swimmers, who are all of the varsity level, and 15 coeds who are trying out. The team is well supplied with second-string men. Two veteran wings who are certain of action are H. D. Palmer '24 and Vincent Farnsworth Jr. '24. W. F. Vaughan '25, two years on the varsity, will be one of the substitutes on defense. Scott '25, a football man and star of last season's yearling team, is giving an excellent account of himself, both at center and on defense, and there is some talk of putting him in Lindley's place and shifting the latter to center.

Three other men out for the squad include C. V. Brokaw Jr. '25, a candidate for goal guard; S. G. Farrington '25, a center, and H. deR. Lancaster '25, another goal tender. Another likely wing aspirant is H. F. Turnbull '25.

A hard schedule of 11 games will be played by Yale on the ice this year. On Dec. 21 the St. Nicholas team of New York City defeated the blue team in a close game, 5 to 4. Yale plays one of its hardest opponents when the Harvard sextet invades the New Haven rink, Saturday, Jan. 24, of the following week Yale will journey to Princeton, where the team will meet the strong Tiger aggregation on the new Baker rink. Feb. 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology will play in New Haven.

As in previous years Dartmouth has been given the Prom game date of Feb. 6 and the affair this season gives promise of as much interest as ever.

Hockey is one of the few sports the Blue and the Green meet each other in. On Feb. 10 Pennsylvania plays Yale on its home rink and on the fourteenth the Massachusetts Agricultural College hockeyists come to New Haven. Princeton plays a return game here Feb. 17 and Amherst comes Feb. 19. Feb. 21 Hamilton engages Yale in New Haven and the season ends with the traditional game with the Crimson in Boston on March 3.

SKI JUMPERS ENTER
BRATTLEBORO EVENT

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 18 (Special).—Jumpers from Canada, the ski clubs of the west and all the New England ski clubs will be represented at the United States eastern ski jumping championship contest which will be held here on Saturday, Feb. 17, according to the Brattleboro Outing Club.

"Bing" Anderson, who made the eastern United States record last winter when he sent in his entry, it was announced.

The dates of the various events at present arranged are as follows: Jan. 19, Vermont open amateur skating championship; Jan. 20, Vermont open ski jumping championship; Feb. 16, winter carnival with United States eastern cross-country ski race championship, ski and snow shoe dashes, skating races and novel carnival events; Feb. 17, United States eastern ski jumping championship.

BOWDOIN CLUB IN CONTEST
BRUNSWICK, ME., Jan. 18 (Special).

The Bowdoin Glee Club has been entered in competition with 12 colleges and universities in the Intercollegiate Musical Corporation competition which will be held on March 3 at the St. Regis Hotel in New York City. This is the first time that a Maine college musical club has been entered in such a competition with the larger colleges and universities. Among those entered are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania State College, Rutgers, and Tufts.

CHICAGO'S TEAM
IS DEVELOPING

Foundation for a Real Conference
Basketball Contender for Next
Season Is Being Laid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Development of better team work as the season advances should make the inexperienced University of Chicago basketball team much more formidable than it was in its opening games. With two experienced men fitting into a machine having the rough corners knocked off in early struggles, the Maroons should make a good showing, although they have slight hopes for the title of the intercollegiate conference.

Coach N. H. Norgren had the disadvantage of falling heir to the post, succeeding two successors, formerly occupied by Coach H. O. Page, who produced a Conference champion for the Midway institution. Memories of Page's stellar career make it difficult for any other coach to give satisfaction, especially when Page's small Butler College five is sweeping up victories on all sides, including the strongest teams in the west.

Midway students have not supplied Norgren with the same caliber of material that Coach Page found. Two changes in coaching before Norgren's appearance also disrupted the steady development and a creation which every coach needs to bring out his best players, and the best that is in his men. This is Norgren's second season, and he hopes to produce a real contender next year at any rate.

New rules have made no change in the style of play as evolved and taught by the Maroon coach. While some mentors figure their men can take more chances on technical fouls, since the penalty of free throw has been removed, Coach Norgren says he wants his men to take no risks of having the ball given to the other side out of bounds on such fouls.

Possession of the ball is the most essential thing in basketball, he says, and it is too hard to get away from the opposition to run any unnecessary risks. Baskets may be the direct result of plays starting from the side lines by the opposition getting the ball on a technical foul, he points out. This makes it nearly as dangerous to a free throw.

Coach Norgren is making no fetish of the short pass, though recognizing its value as adding variety to the attack.

H. E. Barnes '25, at running guard, is carrying the burden of the Maroon attack, and defense, too. He is a new man on the team, but he has a speedy individual play has made up to a great extent for the lack of team work. In fact, he has been forced to independent action by the uncertain passing game of the other Maroons. He is doing the best free throw in the Conference.

Campbell Dickson '24 has some experience last year. He is the heaviest forward and the most accurate basket shooter, although he cannot shoot when closely guarded. Last year he scored 27 baskets. Capt. G. H. Yardley '25, forward center, is the only man who might be called a veteran, and he has played but one season previously. At guard last year he scored five baskets, but is expected to do much better than that.

One of the fastest of the new men is Richard Howell '25, forward. He is light, but dashes across the court with great speed. His basket shooting will take a lot of improvement.

Other forwards are H. G. Frida '25, H. T. Byler '24, and H. H. Frida '25. Frida is entirely green at the game, but is an earnest aspirant and a good athlete. At present he is ineligible scholastically. Byler, who is lost not only to the basketball team but to the swimming team, for which he won the Conference fancy diving championship.

J. E. Smid '25 is the regular center and E. A. Lampe '25 is the substitute. Neither has had much experience and is at a great disadvantage in opposition to almost any center in the league. F. K. Gowdy '25 has the possibilities of a good guard, but is inexperienced. W. C. Weiss '25 is holding down the regular guard post to balance Barnes. Duggan '24 is another guard candidate.

BANKRUPTCY LAW
OF CANADA DISCUSSED

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The need of a Dominion bankruptcy law and the inadvisability of having independent laws relating to this subject in each province was clearly pointed out in an address before the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association by H. P. Grundy, K. C., who originally drafted the law that is now in effect.

In the Province of Quebec there was an agitation for the enactment of provincial legislation on the matter, but Mr. Grundy said, if the idea of having a uniform Dominion bankruptcy law were departed from, Canadian business would be taking a distinctly backward step.

"The business situation in Canada," Mr. Grundy said, "is not so bad as in the United States, where during 1919, 1920 and 1921, failures increased nearly four fold, while there were only 2893 failures in Canada in 1921, compared with 2890 in 1914 and 2626 in 1915."

In conclusion, Mr. Grundy gave it as his opinion that the responsibility for certain unfavorable conditions in connection with bankruptcy rested upon the shoulders of the creditors themselves who, he thought, had been remiss in their duty of considering applications in connection with bankruptcy and discharges of debtors. There had thus been many abuses of the law, especially in Quebec, by debtors, but the remedy for this, the speaker affirmed, was entirely in the hands of the creditors, who should oppose compositions or discharges of debtors when they have been dishonest or when they have departed from the ethics of good business.

LENNIHAN LOSES
TO R. A. POWERS

Hardwick Wins Over T. B.
Plimpton in State Squash Play

Two more players contesting for the individual championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association, being held on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston, moved into the third round yesterday. The play has progressed so that from now on the competition will bring together only the strongest players now remaining in the tournament.

H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, former winner of three major sport letters at Harvard University, won his second round match yesterday from T. B. Plimpton, Boston Athletic Association, in straight games, 15-11, 15-13, 15-12. Lawrence Foster, Lincoln's Inn Society, the other man who entered the third round yesterday, defeated F. A. Harding of the Harvard Club in straight games, 15-13, 15-10, 15-12.

C. J. Lennihan Jr., Union Boat Club, who furnished a surprise on the open play of the year, was defeated by defeating Dr. F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, former Massachusetts State champion, was himself beaten yesterday by R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, in straight games, the second being the only one that the scores, 15-8, 15-13, 15-12, indicate.

P. E. Callanan and G. D. Hayward, both of the Harvard Club, played a long-drawn-out contest, which the former finally won by scores of 14-15, 15-10, 10-15, 15-8. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP PRELIMINARY ROUND

F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club, defeated H. P. Finch, Harvard Club, by default.

C. O. Wellington, Boston Athletic Association, defeated W. Allen, Harvard University, by default.

H. Schenkelberger, Neighborhood Club, defeated J. Smith, Harvard University, by default.

FIRST ROUND

C. E. Eaton, Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-8, 15-4.

J. H. Smiley, Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-13, 8-15, 15-8.

C. A. Wakefield, Lincoln's Inn Society, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-11, 15-11, 15-11.

C. Crocker, Lincoln's Inn Society, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-11, 15-12, 15-14.

H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, defeated S. L. Beale, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-14, 15-4.

C. E. Eaton, Harvard Club, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-14, 15-8.

F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club, defeated H. P. Finch, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-8, 15-12, 15-11.

C. O. Wellington, Boston Athletic Association, defeated W. Allen, Harvard University, 15-11, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11.

H. Schenkelberger, Neighborhood Club, defeated J. Smith, Harvard University, 15-11, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11.

J. J. Gleason, Harvard University, defeated H. G. Frida, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11.

G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, defeated J. H. Smiley, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11.

W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated J. E. Smid, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11.

G. W. Laimbeer, Harvard University, defeated H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-10, 15-12, 15-11.

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AUSTRIAN REFORMS TO INSURE
BUDGET EQUILIBRIUM BY 1925

Government Prepared to Tackle Unemployment Problem
Which May Arise From New Reform Program

The following is the second of three articles, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Max Kulka of the present situation in Austria. Dr. Kulka is editor of the weekly periodical "Reconstruction," published in English in Vienna and having as its purpose the increasing of interest in the commercial development of the states of central Europe. Dr. Kulka has long been a close observer of central European affairs. In these articles he outlines the plan of reconstruction which Austria is following and upon the basis of which restored stability is slowly appearing. His first article appeared on Jan. 16.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—At the meeting at the Geneva Conference the atmosphere of cold indifference toward Austria had changed. The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, who by his energy and by his personality made a very good impression, was listened to with the greatest attention and demanded help rather than begged for it. At the same time the difficulties were quickly disposed of, chiefly thanks to Lord Balfour, who may be considered the father of the scheme, and in a few weeks' time, on Oct. 4, the definite scheme was agreed upon and embodied in the League of Nations. The Austrian Government will issue a market loan in order to aid in the stabilization of the Austrian currency and the renaissance of Austrian finance to the amount of 650,000,000 gold crowns, or about \$130,000,000.

This was divided into two accounts of 320,000,000 (\$104,000,000) and 330,000,000 (\$26,000,000) gold crowns. The former represented the sum considered necessary by the League of Nations to meet the anticipated deficit in the Austrian budget for the next two years, provided that all the measures specified in the above protocols are carried out. This loan is guaranteed by the following states, which undertake to submit at the earliest possible moment the necessary legislation to their respective parliaments for ratification. The guaranty of 320,000,000 gold crowns is a joint one, amounting to 20 per cent each from Great Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. The remaining 30 per cent would be undertaken by other countries: Spain (5 per cent), Switzerland (5 per cent), and Belgium (5 per cent), have already announced their readiness to participate, and there is not the smallest doubt that the small amount remaining will also be taken up.

The 330,000,000 crowns was guaranteed in one-third shares by Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia, and was made up by advances already made to Austria on the express understanding that the loan would be repaid out of the proceeds of the first foreign loan Austria might be able to obtain. The repayment and the interest service is secured on the receipts of the Austrian tobacco monopoly.

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BUILDING CONGRESS
TO EDUCATE YOUTH

Public School Training Program
for New York Assures Relief
to Worker and Employer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A progressive step, from the standpoints of industry and economics, is indicated in the announcement that as a result of the urgent need for more apprentices in the building trades, a definite program for the training of mechanics has been worked out and is now in the hands of the Apprenticeship Commission of the New York Building Congress.

This program, designed to meet a want which was created when Europe ceased to be the training school for the United States, will mean when adopted, the offering in the public schools of educational courses in direct relation with the requirements of industry.

It provides for a system of co-operation of employers, of the unions and of the City Department of Education, the plan being to have the boy who wishes to be a mechanic, adequately trained while in school. The acute situation existing in the building industry will be relieved, it is thought, by these courses of public school training designed to prepare boys for such specifically outlined occupations as the manufacture of hardware, tile, glass, electric fixtures, heating apparatus, and the many other lines of work.

The apprenticeship commission of the New York Building Congress, which was established last January to study the building industry in order to determine what was necessary for recruiting the skill required of mechanics in the building trades, and to establish a permanent organization for conducting the work, has offices in the Grand Central Terminal, where meetings are held each

SHORT COVERING OPERATIONS IN STOCK MARKET

Industrials and Specialties Are Actively Traded in Today

Resumption of yesterday's late short covering operations imparted a firm tone to prices at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Demand was most effective in the steel, copper and public utility shares. Republic Steel preferred gained one point in reflection of a resumption of dividends. Republic advanced 1/2 to a new high record. Moderate gains also were recorded by U. S. Steel, Crucible, National Lead, American Smelting, Public Service of New Jersey and Studebaker. U. S. Realty advanced 1/4 and Tidewater Oil 2 points.

There were a few weak spots in the initial dealings but the usual leaders were all selling above yesterday's closing levels. Anaconda was pressed 1 1/2 points on overnight advance but the common stock would be doubled in connection with the company's new financing program. American Wire Works 6 per cent preferred dropped 1/2 point on Pacific, Utah and U. S. Realty preferred declined fractionally. Republic Steel common was pushed up 1 1/2 and Crucible and Studebaker extended their gains to 1 point each.

Piggy Wiggy advanced 4 points, Matheson Alkali, Woolworth 1 1/2 and Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Lackawanna Railroad 1 each. Foreign exchanges opened weak, rallied slightly and then sagged again. Demand sterling sustained an overnight drop of 1 1/2 cents, being quoted at \$4.64 1/2. French francs dropped 6 points to 48 cents. The German mark was quoted at 42-10/100 of a cent, or approximately 23-50/100 of the American dollar.

Prices continued their upward course throughout the morning, the sharp advances in a few issues reflecting the competition for stocks between short interests and traders who have been operating on the long side of the market. Little attention was paid to the liquidation of Anaconda Copper, which had been lost to 3 points and to the foreign depreciation of foreign exchanges and French and Belgian bonds. Bullish interests found encouragement in the steady improvement in domestic trade conditions as reflected in higher crude oil prices, heavy carloadings of general merchandise, increased steel operations and a rising price tendency in that industry and low money rates. Specialties continued to attract the most attention, railroad shares fluctuating within narrow limits except the coals, which were strong.

Baldwin, up 1 1/2, led the advance among the standard industrial issues. Before noon Piggy Wiggy had extended its gain to 5 1/2 points, while the Ohio Fuel, Republic Steel, Republic Steel preferred, Matheson Alkali, Eastman Kodak, and Fisher Body were all 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 points above last night's closing quotations.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

List Is Strong
The failure of any great volume of offerings to materialize at the higher levels provoked more general buying in the afternoon. The demand limited to a large extent to the industrials and specialties. Motors and the accessories shares, equipments, independent steel, leather, oils, cans, and public utility shares were in demand at considerably higher levels. Among the more noteworthy gains were Ohio Fuel 6 points, Continental Can and Central Leather preferred, 3 and Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Lehigh Valley, Studebaker and Sloss Sheffield Steel preferred, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.

Profit-taking in United States Steel yesterday's closing, but the rest of the list continued to work higher.

Foreign Bonds Weak
Renewed weakness of foreign bonds, irregularity in the general list, lower prices for United States Government securities were the outstanding developments in today's early bond dealings.

French 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 declined small fractions, but Francimac 7 1/2, Belgian 7 1/2 and 8 1/2, Lyons 6 1/2 and 7 1/2, and 8 1/2, and 9 1/2, and 10 1/2, and 11 1/2, and 12 1/2, and 13 1/2, and 14 1/2, and 15 1/2, and 16 1/2, and 17 1/2, and 18 1/2, and 19 1/2, and 20 1/2, and 21 1/2, and 22 1/2, and 23 1/2, and 24 1/2, and 25 1/2, and 26 1/2, and 27 1/2, and 28 1/2, and 29 1/2, and 30 1/2, and 31 1/2, and 32 1/2, and 33 1/2, and 34 1/2, and 35 1/2, and 36 1/2, and 37 1/2, and 38 1/2, and 39 1/2, and 40 1/2, and 41 1/2, and 42 1/2, and 43 1/2, and 44 1/2, and 45 1/2, and 46 1/2, and 47 1/2, and 48 1/2, and 49 1/2, and 50 1/2, and 51 1/2, and 52 1/2, and 53 1/2, and 54 1/2, and 55 1/2, and 56 1/2, and 57 1/2, and 58 1/2, and 59 1/2, and 60 1/2, and 61 1/2, and 62 1/2, and 63 1/2, and 64 1/2, and 65 1/2, and 66 1/2, and 67 1/2, and 68 1/2, and 69 1/2, and 70 1/2, and 71 1/2, and 72 1/2, and 73 1/2, and 74 1/2, and 75 1/2, and 76 1/2, and 77 1/2, and 78 1/2, and 79 1/2, and 80 1/2, and 81 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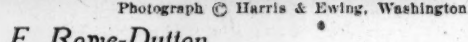
Company Now in Excellent Position for New Year

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE
LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Instone Air
has completed negotiations with the
British Air Mail for a London to Copen-
hagen air service to be begun next spring.

STEEL TRADE HAS GOOD QUARTER AND PRICE TREND IS UP

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK
MARKET YESTERDAY
WAS SLOW AFFAIR

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The total value of American merchandise exports during 1922, according to statistics made public today by the United States Department of Commerce, was \$3,831,516,735, compared with \$4,485,081,356 during 1921, and \$2,454,015,292 in 1912.



LOSS OF ONTARIO & WESTERN IN 1922	ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS EARNING
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*Income.

December is expected to show approximately the same net deficit as November, \$190,000. It was the fifth month to show a net deficit, January, June, October and November being the others.

This year the anthracite wage agreement expires Aug. 31, instead of in the spring, and directors are inclined to await renewal of the agree-

total reserve	24,705,000	1,234,000
circulation	121,236,000	1,218,000
unissued	1,491,000	1,218,000
ret. secs.	65,232,000	60,000
ret. depts.	133,601,000	10,865,000
total	264,035,000	23,535,000
adv. sec.	72,109,000	6,438,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.10 per cent, compared with 17.22 per cent last week and comparing with an advance from 15.90 to 17.60 per cent this week last year.

Outgoings through London banks and branches were £749,534,000 compared with £656,019,000 last week and £912,735,000 this week last year.

The company turns its inventory six times a year. While it is the successor to the well-known wholesale house of H. B. Claffin Company, Associated Dry Goods confines itself to the end of the business exclusively and is the largest trader of a great variety of goods with a business risk distributed among eleven stores in six different cities—New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, Louisville, Minneapolis and Newark.

Associated Dry Goods is paying a share of the inventory during the last four years the equivalent of \$1 a share. It is calculated that the rapidly expanding business of Lord & Taylor alone could carry the entire inventory disbursement on the common and preferred equities.

Associated Dry Goods, an example of what good management, expert merchandising and a conservative financial policy can accomplish,

The following is a list of prominent 8 per cent dividend payers, with the 1922 highs and lows, the last price and the income yield:

[illegible]

vided they will risk confiscation of stocks in event of insurrection. It is believed that further trouble is unlikely and that the Government is sincerely setting itself to the hard task of disciplined economy and reorgan-

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

Edwards Mfg Co.	120	120
Everett Mills.	175	180
Everett & Co.	58	58
Gluck Mills	130	135
Great Falls Mfg Co.	76	78
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	87	86
Harlow & Co.	93	101
Home Bleach & Dye Wks com.	10	10
do pt.	65	65
Lantern Mills com.	140	145
Lantern Mills	129	129
Lanett Cotton Mills	129	129
Lawrence Mfg Co.	105	110
Lehigh Bleach	125	125
Ludlow Mfr Associates.	133	127
Lyman Mills.	180	185
Manomet Mills.	85	90
Marblehead Cotton Mills	85	100
Merrimack Mfg Co com.	100	105
do pt.	85	88
Merrimack Mills	180	180
Nashua Mfg Co com.	16	80

American Screw Co.	100	130
Walter Baker Co. Ltd.	122	125
Bigelow-Hartford Carp Co com	136	140
Draper Corporation.	164	167
Heywood-Wakefield Co com.	135	140
do pf.	163	164
Champion Chain Co.	164	165
Plymouth Cordage Co.	95	100
Quincy Mkt C Stor & W Co com	140	143
do pf.	90	92
Saco-Lowell Shops com.	112	116
do lat pf.	163	163
do lat pf.	100	105
J S Envelope Co.com.	150	150

do Thred 6s.	Jan	1.29	102	103	5.40
do 6s.	Jan	1.29	102	103	5.40
do 1st reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 2d reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 3d reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 4th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 5th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 6th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 7th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 8th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 9th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 10th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 11th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 12th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 13th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 14th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 15th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 16th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 17th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 18th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 19th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 20th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 21st reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 22nd reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 23rd reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 24th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 25th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 26th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 27th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 28th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 29th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 30th reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 31st reg. Jan	Jan	1.29	103	104	6.16
do 1st reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 2d reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 3d reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 4th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 5th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 6th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 7th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 8th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 9th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 10th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 11th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 12th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 13th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 14th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 15th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 16th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 17th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 18th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
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do 20th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 21st reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 22nd reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 23rd reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 24th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 25th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 26th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 27th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 28th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 29th reg. Feb	Feb	1.49	103	105	3.70
do 30th reg. Feb					

On the day that the European war broke out the German mark was quoted, here at 24 cents. When the United States entered the war in 1917 the rate had dropped to slightly more than 17 cents. No official transac-

tual ratio of man-power hours per unit built in 1922 was held down to 1.5, compared with 2½ in 1921.

Willys-Knight models gained 10 per cent over 1921, compared with an increase of slightly more than 10 per cent in the aggregate sales of Overlands and Willys-Knights. Economies in manufacturing methods also played an important part in Willys-Overland's improved showing. Perhaps the most important was the consolidation of all Knight manufacturing at Pontiac, Mich. Previously, the light motors were made in two plants in different cities. Practical economies in the bodies are not being made at the Toledo plant, involving considerable saving.

ch continues: "Retailers and jobbers in some sections of the country report they are experiencing as much difficulty to get merchandise as they did during the war. Some of the large jobbers in the middle-west are reported to have received the largest volume of orders on record for baseball goods to be delivered this coming spring. Russia

ed during the week were the following: Stove board, cotton wadding on mops, spring hings, machine needles, some styles of pocket watches, and electrician's staples and wire. The most popular sizes of oak curtain poles and cancellator wire advanced five per cent. The price of automobile tires was raised 10 to 12 per cent.

MADE MEMBER OF FIRM
Alexander V. Campbell, for more than 20 years a member of the firm of Lewis Head & Co., bankers, Boston, has become a member of the firm, with bond issues of the firm, and is now a member of the State Street Trust Company of Boston. Mr. Campbell has been going with the Head company about 25 years ago.

DUTCH LOAN-EASILY SOLD
DUTCH YOKK, Jan. 18.—The Dutch East India Loan, of 100 million guilder bonds issued in London, for 6 per cent, was largely oversubscribed, and

tion to know just exactly what the manufacturers want, and, by means of the simplification of the preparation of rubber, are in a position to meet the demands.

BETHLEHEM STEEL EXPECTED TO PAY

that the regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock will be declared, it is said.

Earnings in the first three quarters of 1932 were less than the dividend requirements, but the last three months showed a substantial gain in profits. It is estimated that Bethlehem will earn approximately its preferred stock disbursement for 1932.

No date has been set for the meeting of Bethlehem stockholders to pass on the proposed absorption of Midvale, but the meeting will, in all probability, be coincident with the Midvale meeting, set for March 12.

The concern is already realizing benefits expected from taking over Lackawanna. It is estimated economies resulting from the merger will at least cover the \$1,000,000 annually needed to pay the interest on Lackawanna bonds. Already these economies are meeting expectations, and as time goes on they should increase.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Bettykin and the Baby Bird

BETTYKIN was all excitement. "Oh, Mother! Mother!" she called. "Come out and see what I found under the tree."

So Mother laid aside her work and went out. Bettykin led her out to the big elm tree in the front yard; and, when she saw what was there, she didn't wonder at Bettykin's excitement—not a bit. "What is it, Mother?" demanded Bettykin, hopping from one foot to the other. "Is it a little chicken?"

"No," answered Mother. "It is a little baby bird, and it's nest must be up in the tree. Either he tried to fly too soon and landed here on the grass and can't fly back, or else the other babies in the nest are getting so big that they crowded him out."

"But what will he do without his mamma?" Bettykin's voice was full of tears. "I think you will have to play you are his mamma until he learns to fly," answered Mother. "If you will go into the basement and bring up a berry box which you will find down there, we will make him a new nest all his own."

So, while Bettykin ran to get the little box, Mother picked the birdie up gently and carried him into the kitchen. Getting the box, Bettykin brought the least possible time, and when she came with it, mother said: "Now you hold the little birdie carefully in your hand, while I fix a nice piece of flannel cloth in the box. Then we will go out and get some of the nice green grass that daddy mowed this morning, and we will have a nice little nest all ready for him."

And the first thing Bettykin knew, they did have a nice little nest, all finished, and the little birdie tucked in all cozy and warm.

"Now," said Mother, "I think we had better give him something to eat. From the way he is talking, I think probably he is hungry."

"Oh, let me feed him, Mother? What are we going to give him?" exclaimed Bettykin.

"Well," said Mother, "most babies like bread and milk, and I think it would be pretty safe to try that first. You bring a bottle of milk from the refrigerator, and I will cut some bread."

A Meal of Bread and Milk

Bettykin hurried to the refrigerator and back, in order to help crumb the bread; and, before it seemed to her they had fairly started, Mother said she thought they had enough. "You see," she said, "the birdie is so very tiny that he couldn't begin to eat as much bread and milk as you could."

Bettykin laughed. "I didn't think of that," she said. "I thought we'd have to fix him a great big dishful."

"I think," said Mother, "that, if we had one of the smallest of the dolly dishes, it would be just about the right size to put this on; then you can hold it and see if he will eat it himself."

In a wink the smallest dolly dish was there, and Bettykin was holding it for the birdie to eat his bread and milk. But, you see, he wasn't used to picking up his food with his bill, and he wouldn't eat it at all that way. "I believe," said Mother, "you will have to take it in your fingers and drop it right into his mouth."

"Oh! I don't think so," answered Mother, "but what if he did?" So Bettykin took up just a tiny crumb and dropped it right into the little open mouth; and it disappeared so fast that Bettykin couldn't think at first where it had gone. Several more bits disappeared in the same way, and then the birdie shut his mouth and his eyes, and Bettykin whispered: "He's gone to sleep. We mustn't make any noise so as to wake him up."

Together they tiptoed out of the kitchen, leaving the little birdie asleep in his nest, and very, very frequently Bettykin tiptoed back to see whether he had waked up. When he did waken, neither Bettykin nor Mother was left in doubt of it for a moment, for he began immediately: "Peep, peep, peep, peep, peep," just as fast as he could say it.

Just as often as Mother would let her, Bettykin fed him, or gave him a drink. She had to give him a drink by letting the water drop off her finger into his throat, just like the bread and milk.

When it was bedtime, Bettykin wanted to take the birdie to bed with her; but Mother thought that probably the window-sill of the breakfast porch, where the morning sun would find him early, would be the best place, and Bettykin decided that that was undoubtedly true.

Next morning was Sunday; so Bettykin fed the birdie all he would eat, and gave him a nice big drink, before she started for Sunday school. He seemed to be enjoying the nice warm sunshine on the breakfast porch, so Bettykin left him there on the sill of the open window, just inside the screen.

When all the family returned from church and Sunday school, Bettykin and Mother sat quietly out to think breakfast porch to their little friend was getting along. Bettykin thought he must be sleeping, so they went very quietly; and what do you think they saw? On the outside of the screen, holding on tight with her claws, was a fat little Mamma-bird, and she was talking to the baby bird in the gentlest, softest little voice that made Bettykin think of the way Mother talked to her sometimes when she needed comforting.

But, still as Bettykin and Mother were, the Mamma-bird heard them, and away she flew to the telephone wire in the backyard.

"Oh!" said Bettykin, "I think that's his Mamma, and she wants to take him away with her."

"Yes," said Mother, "and we will have to put him outdoors, so she can take him. But, first, you must feed him."

So Bettykin gave him some more bread and milk, and then Mother took the little box nest, with the birdie in it, and put it out on the grass in

the backyard. "Now," she said, "you will have to stay where you can watch the nest and be sure he is not molested, but don't stay so close that you will frighten away the Mamma-bird."

Still as a Mouse

Then Mother went in to get dinner, and Bettykin sat down on the grass at quite a distance from the nest, and kept just as still as a mouse. The Mamma-bird had flown away, but pretty soon back she came and lighted on the telephone wire again. She looked at the little birdie in the nest, she looked at Bettykin, and she sat right still on the wire. It was evident that she didn't trust Bettykin. Presently she flew over to the fence and sat there for a while, and then she flew

the little nest was empty, the Mamma-bird was nowhere to be seen, and Bettykin and Mother and Daddy were all perfectly sure that the Mamma-bird had found some way to take her baby home.

And a day or two later, when Bettykin and Mother were out in the backyard on the grass, down flew a Mamma-bird and three baby birds, and one of the baby birds flew over close to Bettykin and Mother and looked as though he was trying to tell them how grateful he was. And Bettykin and Mother knew that this was the little birdie they had taken in and fed and returned to his Mamma. "I don't think he will ever be afraid of people, as most birds seem to be," said Mother. "I expect he's happy to be with his Mamma again," said Bettykin.



Photograph © John Langdon-Davies

A Catalan Peasant

back to the telephone wire. She did want to get down to her baby, but how could she with a great big human child sitting on the grass, too?

Of course, really, Bettykin wasn't big; but that Mamma-bird she looked as big as an elephant baby would look to you and me. Bettykin thought that maybe she was not wanted there, but Mother had told her to stay; and so she stayed until Mother came out to tell her that dinner was ready. Bettykin told her where the Mamma-bird had been doing, and they decided that probably the best thing was for Bettykin to go in with Mother and eat her dinner, and trust the Mamma-bird to look out for her baby.

At dinner Bettykin told Daddy all about the little birdie and its Mamma, and when dinner was over, they all went out to the backyard to see what had happened. And what do you think?

The Catalans—A Mountain People

DWELLING between France and Spain, the Catalans are essentially a mountain people. To them the Pyrenees are no barrier, dividing the people of the north from those of the south. They have a proverb that says: "The Pyrenees do not part the Catalans, their summits are a line to which all Catalans may look and feel that on the other side other Catalans are looking at the selfsame spot."

Up in the deep mountain valleys, customs and costumes have altered little. You will find here the true home of one article of dress which his ancestor has made familiar to every one; it is the barretina or cap of liberty. On the arms of France and on

the arms of the Argentine, as well as in many other places, the Revolution barretina can be seen, but here in the Pyrenees, from Mediterranean to the center, it is not a symbol, but an article of daily use. The younger peasants wear a scarlet one, while their fathers wear royal purple.

At first sight the men look something like Scottish shepherds, with their great plaid rugs over their shoulders, but even this rug is home-made. It is the only overcoat the Catalan peasant ever wears, and he usually wears two of them, one about his neck and head and the other swathing him from shoulder to toe. And even now, when civilized winter overcoats have come from the cities of the plains to the mountain side and are bought and worn, the Catalan seldom thinks of putting his arms through the armholes provided, but prefers to wear it as if it were a rug.

The Night Watchman

The rugs look their best late at night. You return to your house, after everyone is in bed, and clap your hands twice; round the corner emerges a huge shape, and from underneath its many folds the watchman hails you, picks out your key from the bunch about his waist and you go in. It is at first strange to have to clap your hands for your latchkey, but the night watchman is a useful person in many ways.

The Catalan wears a brilliant blue shirt and scarlet sash with his cap, so that he is a picturesque sight as he rides in to market on his mule or works in his fields. His trousers are of brown corduroy, his socks blue, and on his feet he has canvas slippers; these last are excellent for a dry climate and the string-shoe maker can be seen working with his wife family in every Catalan village. The sandals consist of a sole of cord and a toe-piece of canvas, tied to the wearer's leg with black tape; it has no sides at all and seems at first sight a very inefficient affair; but, as every peasant and mule driver uses them for the roughest work, their strength must be greater than one would think.

Away From the Outer World

The Pyrenean Valley is very shut in, and each side leads its own life, each has its market center whither the inhabitants of all the scattered farms come once a week to exchange produce and news. Occasionally strange forms may be seen mingled with the ordinary peasantry, dark faces, black hair, clothes of a beautiful bronze velvet and wide beaver hats. These are the true Spanish gypsies, a race apart, keeping to themselves; always wandering, flitting from market to market, from festa to festa, they appeal to the artist more than to their more matter-of-fact neighbors. They are more obviously a race apart than the gypsies of the English countryside, who are more like their neighbors and are probably not true gypsies at all. Not so the Spanish gypsy; he is the cat that walks by himself and something of an aristocrat in his own way.

The Catalan's wife makes up for her husband's brilliance by dressing in black. Over her head she wears a handkerchief, tied under her chin; sometimes this is of silver, which on the French side it is often of the most exquisite lace, a family possession for generations. The girls, on the other hand, are ahead of the rest in adopting the bright prints of more sophisticated lands, and their chief delight is to wear the latest fashions, which have quite replaced the silk shawls of their mothers' girlhood. No girl in the villages ever wears a hat, but keeps off the sun's rays with her fan; and it is noticeable that many girls under 15 have adopted "bobbed hair"; indeed, the custom is much more universal in the Pyrenees than in England or America.



Miss Callow and Her Friend, Bob, the Hippopotamus

My Dolly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
My dolly sits and watches
The folks go by:
There's a little dust,
And a little breeze,
And the locusts in the maple trees
Are singing the same slow song.
All day long.
There are little clouds in the bright,
blue sky.
Little, white clouds,
Lazy, white clouds,
In the bright, blue sky.

mals might think that he had come to drive them out, and get excited.

Miss Callow is careful with her pets. She immediately stopped trying to make "Punch," the hyena, laugh, by tickling him, when a child rattled a stick on the barrier. The animals easily become excited. They come from forests or the jungle, where they are always on guard against bigger animals which might attack them; and it takes them a long time to know that they are quite safe in the Zoo, that only friends are round them. So, if you want to get to know wild animals, be quiet when you are near

An Apple for Thelma

when they are ripe, anyway, can you?"

Choosing Special Apples

"Wouldn't it be fun if we could, though?" said Nell. "Grandpa is going to send us a box of them this fall, you know. If we could only choose some special apples now, you and I, and next fall could recognize those very ones as ours. I don't see why farmers can't mark apples so as to tell them apart. Couldn't they, Grandpa?" she cried, turning to that gentleman, who was just coming down the path toward them.

"What's that?" said he, smiling. "Mark apples? Well, now, I suppose anything under the sun can be done, one way or another. I recollect I marked some apples in the orchard once, and took them to the county fair when they were ripe. Nice little trademark it was, too."

"Oh, how did you do it?" asked Nell. "We'd like to mark some of those you are going to send us later."

"Plenty of white paint in the shed," suggested Grandpa, with twinkling eyes. "Help yourselves."

"But that wouldn't do," cried Nell. "We couldn't eat the apples, could we?"

"That wasn't what you did. Do tell us, Grandpa!"

"He bit a piece out of each apple, Nell," said Theodore, soothingly. "Don't let him tease you."

"It's a trade secret," said Grandpa, solemnly. "But I'll tell you, the Macintosh Reds aren't ripe yet. If I get time, I'll mark a few for each of you and send them along with the others, this fall. How shall I mark them, anyway?"

"T. M. for Thelma, M. M. for Mamma, and T. M. for Theodore, Martin," said Nell. "The old lady in the -ory, who pricked her ples with a T. M. for all? You can't tell one from another

them, and let them get used to seeing you."

"I took Miss Callow quite a long time to get to know some of the animals. She does not take any notice of the 'spoiled children' of the Zoo, like 'Bessie,' the kinkajou, whom everybody feeds and fondles. She likes to make friends with the wild animals."

"Rex," the leopard from Africa, came down from the branch of the tree on which he was lying, when he saw her, and "purred" happily when she made a fuss of him. When he first came to the Zoo, however, he spat at everyone who tried to make friends with him.

"He was called 'Fireworks' because he seemed so vicious," said Miss Callow, "but I coaxed him. I used to flick tiny bits of food at him. Then one day I found him waiting for me, and he let me rub his ears and his neck. Now he tries to do his best to hang by one paw, while we give him tidbits. He has even let me take a bone out of his mouth, after I had given it to him."

Rajah, the Tiger

Miss Callow passed along to "Rajah," the tiger, and he immediately rolled over on his back as if he wanted her to play with him. Miss Callow knows once when an animal is unhappy. She found the young tigress the Prince of Wales brought from India very sorry for herself one day. So she opened her mouth and discovered that she was cutting her teeth. Next day she brought her a bone to gnaw, and the little animal was as pleased as possible.

When the wolves started howling, Miss Callow said: "I always feel as if I want to howl with them! But they are only making a noise because they know that rain is coming, and they are always right."

It was too cold for the hippopotamus to come out of the water, so that

The Girl Wild Animals Love

WOULD you like to go round the Zoo, in London, with a girl who

romps with a bear, rides on the back of a hippopotamus, and whom the wolves try to kiss? Then you must be there about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and you will see her coming along with a friend who carries a camera and a bagful of delicacies—something for "Rex" the leopard, tit bits for "Fidget," the Indian wolf, chestnuts for "Old Bill," the stag, and an orange for the bison.

Miss Gladys Callow is at school on other days, for she is a teacher; but every Saturday, for three years, she has been making friends with the wild animals at the Zoo in London.

The lioness saw her coming this Saturday, watched her until she drew near, then leapt down to the floor of the cage and waited till her friend came and talked to her. Miss Callow has been in the cage with Abdullah, the young lion.

"I like them and they like me," she says. It was easy to see that "Charles" the fox, likes her; for, when the keeper brought him out of his cage to have his photograph taken, he nestled down in Miss Callow's arms, just like a baby, with his head on her shoulder.

When Miss Callow went inside the barrier to see "Fidget," the wolf, a stranger was with her and consequently he snapped and growled; but she spoke to him, patted his head, and presently he was kissing her as if he had been a dog. "Isn't it nice to have a friend?" she said, as she fondled him. And the Timber Wolf in the next cage was quite jealous! He rolled himself against the bars of the cage and did everything he could to attract attention. Soon Miss Callow was petting both wolves at once.

In the Wolves' Cages

She goes into the wolves' cages without a keeper. Indeed, she would not go with him, for the ani-

and then declared that she couldn't tell 'em apart any better than before!" "Just mark half a dozen for Nell, and I'll know that all the rest in the box are for me," said Theodore, as he tweaked his sister's braids, and they raced back to breakfast together.

Reminding Grandpa

Three days later they were gathering up their baggage at the rural station. "And don't forget to trademark the prettiest apples you send us, Grandpa," said Nell, as the train came in sight. "Mark mine with a big M, and be sure to tell me how you did it."

That afternoon Grandpa went down to the Macintosh Reds, step ladder in hand and a smile on his face. He seemed to select the sunny side of a number of perfect specimens that were still green-cheeked, hanging in sheltered places on low boughs. Then he came away, still smiling.

He was smiling again when he took the box to the station. Once or twice he took an apple from his pocket and looked admiringly at it. "It's a good trademark," he said to himself: "I guess Nell will be pleased with it. Wish I could be there when she sees her apples."

The Martin youngsters were both at home when their box came. Out in the kitchen Theodore carefully pruned off the cover, revealing underneath the wrappings a gorgeous layer of Macintosh Reds, with a few winter russets tucked into the corners.

"Let's see if the next layer is Reds, too," suggested her brother, lifting out the top one. And sure enough, there was another splendid layer as lovely as the first, only—Nell clasped her hands in delight, for there on the up-turned cheek of each of nine apples was a clear-cut green M, branded into the apple peel, while all the surrounding skin was crimson! "Oh," exclaimed Nell again. "How did he do it?"

But not even her Campfire chums, who shared the treat enthusiastically, could guess how it was done, so perfectly had Grandfather Nelson achieved his purpose; and it was not till the final layer of apples was reached, some weeks later, that the secret was disclosed. It was Nell who had gone to the dark cupboard for an apple after school. A piece of paper on its rosy cheek caught her eye. She started to brush it off, but it stuck fast. Then one corner tore free. The peeling was green beneath, with sharp edges!

"O Dodo," called Nell. "I've found how Grandpa fixed the apples. See, it's one of Grandma's embroidery initials, a heavy one for padding. He glued it on when the fruit was green, and of course that part of the apple didn't change color. This one in the bottom was to show me how he did it. Now why couldn't we have thought of that ourselves?"

"Never mind," said Theodore. "Someone always has to think of things a first time. But next year we'll make some manila paper letters ourselves, and trademark half the orchard, if you like."

"Calico"

There is a page of history concealed in the word "calico." When the British went to India, they found there a considerable cotton textile industry. The center of this industry was Calicut. What more natural than that the English traders, who introduced Indian textiles into England, should call that kind of Indian cotton cloth after the town where they got it—"Calico?"

But calico even in our own time has been renamed by foreign peoples after the place where they got it from, "American" or "Merican!" The American calico was used by the early American traders with eastern peoples, like the Arabs and the Levantines, as a medium of exchange. The Arabs and the Levantines quickly named it "American" or "Merican!" Calico, whether imported from America or from England, is called "American" all over the Near East. Language is thus sometimes formed by trade and by the exchange of goods between countries.

Hidden Boys' Nicknames

In each of the following sentences is a boy's nickname, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

- Please bring me the hatchet immediately.
- Uncle John will go to Toronto Monday night.
- Dr. Brown's story of Rab illustrates the fidelity of the dog.
- The driver of the cab objected to going faster than six miles an hour.
- I received and answered Harold's letter the same day.
- Dr. Green lives at 36 Harvard Avenue.
- I saw Richard on Monday night.
- I must be in town at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
- Don't you think Nellie's piano playing is amateurish?
- Charlie denied having borrowed Harry's skates.

The answers to the puzzle, Hidden Boys, which appeared on this page for Jan. 4, are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Apple | 6. Squash |
| 2. Mince | 7. Cream |
| 3. Lemon | 8. Berry |
| 4. Peach | 9. Meat |
| 5. Raisin | 10. Fig |

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EGYPTIANS ALLEGED TRYING TO COMMERCIALIZE ANTIQUITIES

Attempt to Set Aside System of Awards of Archaeological Treasures Seen in Carnarvon Case

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Since the discovery, near Luxor, Upper Egypt, of the tomb of Tutankhamen, of the eighteenth dynasty, (about 1550 B. C.), apparently little progress has been made in completing its examination. Very probably, the main reason of delay in recommencing researches is the question of the disposal of the treasures discovered.

Lord Carnarvon, a well-known private collector, has been digging since 1913 under special license from the Government in areas reserved by the Government, that is, in areas not conceded to official excavating parties. In the case of licenses granted to official expeditions, representing generally some well-known archaeological institution, the rule is that the finds are divided equally between the Government and the excavator. In the case of special licenses similar to that granted to Lord Carnarvon or Theodore Davis, an American archaeologist, the Government has the right to take all that is found.

It is understood, however, that the excavator is allowed to keep duplicates and, in any case, a part of the find, and as such licensees are men of known reliability, equitable terms have always been arranged between them and the Government, it being borne in mind that the excavator bears all the expense and takes all the risks.

Native Press Held at Fault

There is no reason to suppose that such an arrangement will not be satisfactorily arrived at in the present case, but there is no doubt whatever that the native press is doing nothing to facilitate matters.

The Egyptian, speaking broadly, knows nothing of, and cares nothing for, Egyptian archaeology. Excavations for the sake of reconstructing one of the most interesting and instructive phases of human civilization, if considered apart from the question of loot, interests him not at all. He has contributed practically nothing towards the Egyptological lore of today, while his ancestors have in their vandalic scramble for wealth caused many a treasure to be lost to posterity. It may be added that unauthorized excavations are a criminal offense. The native press has always been inclined to noisiness. Today under the new régime it is frequently blatant, and, what is worse, the Egyptian Government is thoroughly afraid of it.

When it was reported that the value of the present discovery ran probably into millions sterling, the clamor of the Egyptian newspapers against what they inferred was the foreign exploitation of this wealth was tremendous.

Lord Carnarvon Took Proper Steps

Lord Carnarvon has acted correctly throughout. Immediately after the discovery the Government was informed, and the tomb was closed again and guarded by Government watchmen until the authorities were prepared to take over the treasures, many of which may require extremely careful handling, owing to their great age. As the organizer of one of the most remarkable discoveries of recent times, after years of work under the authorization of the Government, he has every justification in believing he will be generously recompensed, and, if the native press had not interfered, he would in all probability have had no reason to doubt that he would be treated fairly.

What those newspapers are endeavoring, perhaps unconsciously, to do is to break down that "esprit-de-corps" among excavators which forbids an archaeologist to deal with his finds other than straightforwardly.

Actually, there are strict regulations to prevent thefts, there being a special department (that of antiquities) which with four European and four Egyptian inspectors and numerous watchmen is charged with guarding the ancient sites, while exports are rigidly controlled by the museum authorities. Up to the present, such regulations have only been necessary to deal with the illicit dealers.

As Dr. Reisner, chief of the Harvard expedition, said recently, "No reputable scholar would think of stealing his finds, nor would any reputable institution receive stolen property."

Natives Would Commercialize

The department, which is really European, built up by European enterprise and on European standards, knows that the encouragement of such reputable scholars and institutions in Egyptological research is the most secure means for assuring honest dealings in antiquities. To this end it would be well if it and other governments would formulate regulations designed to stop all dealings in Egyptian antiquities unless made through recognized institutions, public or private.

At the present, the commercial aspect of Egyptian archaeology offers opportunities for dishonesty, whether by frauds or thefts, and any system which upholds honor as a desired basis should have the strongest support. It is such a system which has been employed in Egypt in recent times, and it is for this reason that with but slight expense to itself the Egyptian Government possesses one of the finest records of its ancient history existing in the world today. It is this system which an ignorant rabble of half-educated "intelligentsia" would destroy in order that it might derive revenue from a commercial exploitation of Egypt's treasures.

Thanks to western thought and action, the world has acquired a vast amount of knowledge of that long-gone civilization, of which the eastern Mediterranean and then the western civilizations owe so much, for in Egyptian history we find the connecting link between the metal-working and the neolithic ages. Surely civilization will not permit that unauthorized searches will be hampered by the pettiness of a few political wire-pullers.

TZECOSLOVAKIA IS FIRST TO SET ITS HOUSE IN ORDER

Nation Has Best Record Among Central European Countries—Breaks From German Mark

LONDON, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The achievements of Tzecoslovakia, which has won for itself the signal distinction of being the one state in central Europe which has set its house in order, stand alone. To have permanently entered the coterie of countries with a good valuta at such a time as this is in itself a triumph. The Tzech crown, for all the difficulties in the way of stabilization, has broken away altogether from dependence upon the German mark.

Tzech state credit even now stands high on every stock exchange. Already the Republic is one of the most stable states in Europe. Its budget for 1921 showed a surplus.

Nearly as large as England and Wales, Tzecoslovakia embraces Moravia, a strip of Silesia, Slovakia, and the Ruthene Territory. Tzechs make up nearly half the population of 13,700,000. Germans 3,500,000, Slovaks 1,700,000, Magyars 1,200,000, while Ruthenians and Poles complete the balance. Racial problems have, therefore, to be added to the economic and political problems of the country. Northern and northwestern Bohemia, which is largely German in population, is perhaps, the richest and most highly industrialized district in the country. Next door to Germany it has every advantage of access by rail and water for its raw materials, while coal comes to its doors.

The vagaries of the mark may prove a great pacifier as between the German Bohemians and the Tzechs. For it may be doubted whether the German Bohemians are anxious to come within the vortex which threatens to engulf the Reich, owing to the reckless depreciation of the currency.

Business With Succession States

Tzech and German influences, whether political or economic, have been contending ever since the days of the old Moravian Empire, and in its new form the issue will have to be fought out again. But the economic future of the whole State promises to become homogeneous. It is not only German Bohemia which has to win for itself a healthy independence, but the whole of Tzecoslovakia should become one of the great exporting nations.

In coal, again, high costs of production and a scarcity of markets have led to the closing down of many of the so-called "war mines"; that is,

FINANCES OF INDIA REPORTED UPON

Committee Allocates Provincial Contributions to the Central Government

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3 (Special Correspondence).—As has been mentioned several times before finance is the dominating topic in India at the moment. The Meston committee's award which allocated the amounts which the different provinces were to contribute to the Central Government referred to the increased spending power which the provinces were to enjoy as a result of the new distribution of taxation receipts, while their sources of revenue were also to show increased elasticity in consequence of judicious capital outlay.

Unfortunately, the only prominent feature since the committee issued its report has been an unreasonable elasticity in expenditure which has threatened to engulf everything else—spending power, balances, capital expenditure—to take two provinces, Bengal and the Punjab. In 1918-19 7½ crores sufficed for the expenditure in the former province. In 1921-22 the figure mounted to 12½ crores, already been imposed, while it is estimated that if the overdraft is to be repaid fresh taxes to the extent of 126 lakhs of rupees per annum will have to be imposed. The increased deficits are apparently due to increased salary payments on a large scale. The non-gazetted services on a smaller scale, on the other hand, have seen an increase of 48 lakhs of rupees in irrigation costs; to a decrease of 25 lakhs of rupees in excise revenue.

It will, therefore, be readily understood that there is not much scope for the operation of beneficent services, such as a great extension of primary education, and that if this is to be carried out both heroic taxation as well as economy will be essential.

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DURING the past twelve months the circulation of The Christian Science Monitor has increased at an average rate of more than 1,000 a week, and is now over 80,000.

ADVERTISING published in the Monitor during the same period shows an increase of \$140,000, compared with the preceding twelve months. Both advertising and circulation are continuing to increase steadily and at a gratifying rate.

This fact, and the figures given, are interesting because they prove that both the newspaper-reading public and the business world are realizing in increasing measure the beneficial influence of The Christian Science Monitor, not only in the field of journalism, but in all human activities.

SINCE the day it was established, the Monitor has exemplified, in its daily practice, two journalistic ideals—Clean News and "Truth in Advertising." The readers of the Monitor, and its advertisers, by their patronage of this newspaper, express their approval of these ideals.

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PROS. 2335

THE HOME FORUM

The Time, the Place, and the Book

WHAT to read? From critics, reviewers, and publishers' scribbles there rise up by night and day ten thousand conflicting answers. How to read? Even to this more difficult question a few thoughtful literary advisers now and then address themselves. In regard to a third and perhaps equally important matter, however, one ransacks his memory in vain to recall any clear counsel. Here we are left to find our own way and to make our own mistakes. No one has told us when and where to read.

Many otherwise intelligent persons will assert, no doubt, that this is not at all an important matter, and that they themselves can read anywhere—in book shops, on street corners, in bed, and while clinging to straps in crowded subway cars. Now and then one comes across a hardened veteran who pretends that he can read even in a public library. What such people mean, I suppose, is only that they are able to get sense out of a printed page, say a page of market reports, in such places. So can I; but I should never think of calling that sort of thing reading. A famous tight-rope walker once cooked and ate his dinner in the middle of a half-inch wire stretched across Niagara Falls, but that meal of his must have come short in several respects of a fully satisfactory repast.

To put the matter to a practical test, suppose you walk up to one of these literary Spartans in Tremont Street, in Fifth Avenue, or in the Loop District of Chicago, hand him a copy of Lord Dunsany's "Tales of a Dreamer," and ask him to read it there and then. The thing cannot be done. Take any night after ten o'clock in the editorial rooms of a great metropolitan newspaper—office-boys shouting, telephone bells ringing, typewriters clackety-clackety, pneumatic tubes popping all about—and ask one of these rough-and-tumble readers to spend an hour on Spenser's "Fable of the Queen" in the midst of the hubbub. Failure again. Ask anyone to read the poems of Walter de la Mare at any time except late at night by a heavily shaded lamp. Failure. Very well then. And if this practical demonstration is not convincing one can only resort to a brutal but decisive citation of authority—Charles Lamb, of course. "Much depends," says he, "upon when and where you read a book." That sentence settles the matter.

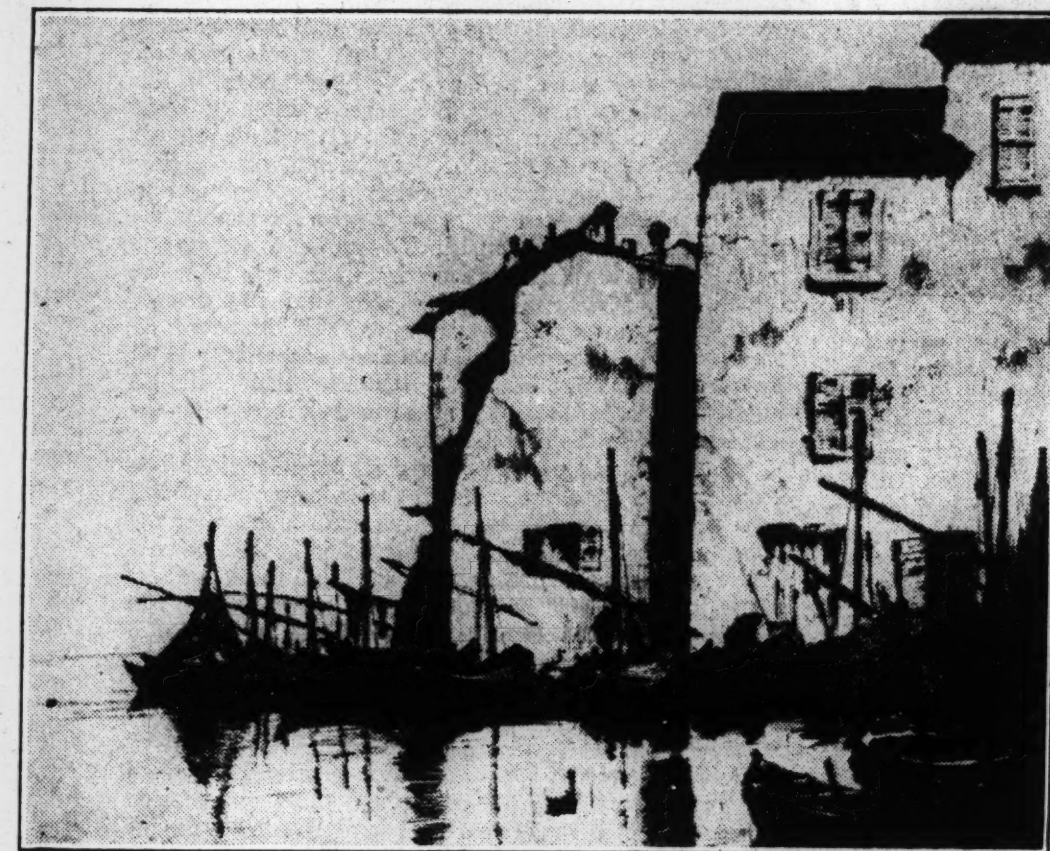
Unfortunately, however, Lamb says no more than that. Why, with such untimely inconsequence, should he have veered suddenly away into irrelevant matters when he might have given us valuable advice concerning that important where and when? Doubtless it was just his dislike of all heavy-handed dogmatism that stayed his pen. He was not dictatorial even in what he said about the disadvantages of reading out-of-doors, for he knew that his friends Wordsworth and Coleridge found no disadvantages in it whatever, and he may have been aware that the strange young man named Shelley whom he met now and then at Hunt's house was never more happy than when drifting with a book down the striding Thames. Passionate lover of London as he was, Lamb could not be expected to know the delights of reading under the wayfaring tree. Neither could he have made the discovery of his friend Hætt—that connoisseur of country inns and of taking one's ease therein—that it is always wise to carry some sort of book with one on all one's journey, in the expectation that the right time and place for reading it will turn up.

Rummaging backward through the centuries to find some other reader who understood these things, we come to Montaigne. How clearly we can see him sitting in the deep window of that room, bulging with books, at the top of the tower which looks out over miles of orchard, Greek and Latin texts are inscribed on the lintel above the fireplace, on the beams of the ceiling. Bright sunshine of southern France streams through the open window. Save for the sound of bees that hum in and out, the occasional

turning of a page, or the stir of leaves in the trees below, he sits all day in a deep wide silence. Happy man! Probably no other reader has ever solved the problem more triumphantly. I think we need look no farther. Probably there is no better reading anywhere than that to be had in a tower.

Gustave Flaubert, who arrived independently and by another route at the same conclusion we have just reached, thought that the tower should be made of ivory. I admit that an ivory tower rising up slim and straight and glistening from among olive trees would be a lovely thing, and so would be a tower of solid gold or of diamond. What we want, however, is a tower to read in, not one to be looked at. For all substantial literary purposes, then, let me have the tower of some old mouldering castle—weather-worn, ivy-grown, lichen-spotted, and equipped with a practicable moat with swans in it. The best way of acquiring such a tower is by inheritance. Probably that was the method used by Montaigne.

Since the time of Montaigne, however, mouldering



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"THE DAY'S WORK DONE, MARTIGUES." FROM THE ETCHING BY MARTIN HARDIE.

castles have undergone a steady decline and readers have rapidly increased in numbers, with the result that there are not nearly enough towers left nowadays to go round. There are, to be sure, certain substitutes. Perhaps the nearest approach to Montaigne's tower would be one of those cupola rooms with large windows to the four quarters of the compass which the architects of fifty years ago used to set like little cubical caps on top of the four-square houses of those days. Snuggly ensconced in one of these sky-chambers, with a house full of books below him, one could settle down contentedly to a century or so of quiet reading. But you will say that houses of this sort, never very numerous, are today almost as inadequate in numbers as old Norman towers. Well, then, let me divulge a secret which I have learned from personal experience: there is very good reading to be had in barns—in old barns. The older the barn the better the reading. (I cannot advise any one to attempt to read in a garage.) Barns too are on the wane? Ah me, this housing problem! But there must be at least a few apple trees left. Two or three planks judiciously disposed along horizontal branches some twenty feet from the ground will provide you with a green seclusion which even Montaigne would not have scorned. No one should think contemptuously of apple-tree reading, especially in blossom time. O. S.

Dickens as One of His Own Characters

But what does it all amount to, this lack of discretion in manners, this want of reserve in speech, this oriental luxuriance in attire? It simply goes to show that Dickens himself was a Dickens character. He was vivid, florid, inexhaustible, and untamed. There was material in the little man for a hundred of his own immortal caricatures. The self-portrait that he has drawn in David Copperfield is too smooth, like a retouched photograph. That is why David is less interesting than his creator. But his own humorous aspects in the magic mirror of his fancy, it would have been among the richest of his observations, and if he could have let his enchantment loose upon the subject, not even the figures of Dick Swiveller and Harold Skimpole would have been more memorable than the burlesque of "Boz" by the hand of C. D.

But the humorous, the extravagant, the wildly picturesque—would these have given a true and complete portrait of the man? Does it make any great difference what kind of clothes he wore, or how many blunders of taste and tact he made, even telling the world all about his dotage and his folly?—does all this count for much when we look back upon the wonders which his imagination wrought in fiction, and upon the generous fruits which his heart brought forth in life?

It is easy to endure small weaknesses when you can feel beneath them the presence of great and vital power. Faults are forgiven readily in one who has the genius of loving much. Better many blunders than the supreme mistake of a life that is

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.

Charles Dickens never made, nor indeed was tempted to, that mistake. He carried with him the defects of his qualities, the marks of his early life, the penalties of his bewildering success. But, look you, he carried them—they did not crush him nor turn him from his true course. Forward he marched, cheering and beguiling the way for his comrades with mirthful stories and tales of pity, lightening many a burden and consoling many a dark and lonely hour, until he came at last to the goal of honour and the haven of happy rest. Those who knew him best saw him most clearly as Carlyle did: "The good, the gentle, high-gifted, ever-friendly, noble Dickens—every inch of him an Honest Man."—Henry van Dyke in "Companionable Books."

The Bible

Men that no longer hold the Bible in esteem—"which," as Macaulay so truly said, "if everything else in our language should perish, would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power"—do not wish to stand on resplendent mountain peaks, but are content to be in the valley without the companionship of light.—Joseph S. Auerbach.

From "Texas"

I went a-riding, a-riding,
Over a great long plain.
And the plain went a-sliding, a-sliding
Away from my bridle-rein.
Fields of cotton, and fields of wheat,
Thunder-blue gentians by a wire fence,
Standing cypress, red and tense,
Holding its flower rigid like a gun.
Dressed for parade by the running wheat,
By the little bounding cotton. Terribly sweet
The cardinals sang in the live-oak trees,
And the long plain breeze,
The prairie breeze,
Blows across from swell to swell
With a ginger smell.
Just ahead, where the road curves round,
A long-eared rabbit makes a bound
Into a wheat-field, into a cotton-field.
His track glitters after him and goes still again
Over to the left of my bridle-rein.

—AMY LOWELL.

Simplicity of Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

ALL truth is simple when it is understood. By its very nature it could not be otherwise. Those who speak the truth unfailingly are never found entangled in the meshes of conflicting statements; and truth-telling is the product of right thinking. Departure from truth indicates a chaotic condition of thought, and is inevitably followed by complications. It always leads to trouble.

One of the characteristics of the so-called human mind is to view everything from a perverted standpoint, and to attempt the solution of life's problems from a wrong basis. Thus, that which is really simple, mortal mind would insist is complex. Those individuals who find themselves bowed down by problems which seem unsolvable will receive with rejoicing the promise that, through the simple process of right thinking, they can be freed. That which causes mortals to fret and fume is but a complex misconception of the simple truth. This applies to any troublesome situation that may arise.

It is easily seen that the closer one can come to God in times of trouble, as well as at all other times, the more spiritual will his thought become, with corresponding absence of confusion and doubt. Jesus expressed the greatest simplicity of which we have any record. Simplicity underlies all his teachings. Because of his closeness to, and absolute reliance upon God, he was able to reduce his profoundest doctrines to statements so plain that all could understand. And he gave thanks to God, saying, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." All of his teachings were directed toward the moral rather than the intellectual; and they were accepted and put to practical use by the sincere and simple people of his time.

In this age Christian Science, which accepts the words and works of Jesus, including the healing of the sick, makes the same appeal to the moral's of mankind. It heals, as Christ Jesus did, through the simple understanding of Truth and Love. In the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy says (p. x), "No intellectual proficiency is requisite in the learner, but sound morals are most desirable." In attempting to gain an understanding of Christian Science, which is the Science that underlies all right thinking, human belief is prone to outline for itself a task of great difficulty, with many intricacies and complexities, whereas the truth is that this Science is

simplicity itself. Instead of being vague, it is clearly defined.

The desire to be more spiritually minded, with a riddance of self-love, prejudice, appetite, and passion, will be found an aid to the rapid assimilation of Christian Science. Right thinking is made simple and plain, in proportion as wrong thinking is abandoned. A diligent search of one's innermost consciousness, with humility and an honest motive, will uncover one's wrong thinking, and thus prepare for its destruction. To approach this condition of thought is to become "as a little child," the necessity for which was pointed out by Jesus. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 53) Mrs. Eddy says: "The teachings of Jesus were simple; and yet he found it difficult to make the rulers understand, because of their great lack of spirituality. Christian Science is simple, and readily understood by the children; only the thought educated away from it finds it abstract or difficult to perceive."

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite; that He is all-power, all-presence, and all-intelligence. What could be simpler? To acknowledge more than one power plunges the student into complexities at once, as does also the belief that God dwells only in a certain place. And this flame of confusion is fanned by the theory that there are many intelligences. Christian Science teaches not only the allness of God, but that man is His image and likeness, just as the Scriptures say. One all-powerful and ever present God, and man as His image,—this is a doctrine incapable of confusion. It leads its students into the utmost simplicity of thinking, clears their vision, and brings about improved conditions physically, morally, mentally, and financially.

Thus is spiritual understanding proved by its results; but the student needs to be constantly alert not to accept the temptation to take credit to himself for these results. To do so would be to invite complications, because it would dishonor God, and thus depart from the simplicity which characterizes all right thinking. Spiritual understanding results in a manifestation of goodness rather than intellectual superiority. And when the student becomes actively good, rather than passively so, he begins to accomplish what his conscience dictates, and the more important affairs of his daily life begin to take place. The Christian Scientist knows that this is the result of the activity of divine intelligence. By purifying his own thought he more clearly reflects divine intelligence. This is the simple working out of God's infinite plan, which blesses all.

A Night in the Sheikh's House

On leaving the Ajlun Castle finally in our rear, we crossed to the western side of the river gorge and made our way as best we could in the gathering gloom along a narrow path with a precipitous drop on one side and solid rock on the other. An hour's hazardous riding along this tortuous path brought us to our destination, the village "X." As we clattered up the "Rue Royale," all the dogs of the district seemed to rush out and yelp in that hoarse chorus peculiar to the Bedouin cur.

Despite the hour and the lack of warning the Chief Sheikh himself came out to meet us and giving our horses over to his attendants, we mounted with him up the broad staircase to the upper guest-chamber. No sooner were we ensconced in the seats of honor by the big bow window and were looking forward to a little time of quiet, than the chamber began to fill. Every time a fresh visitor came in we had to rise, with the Transjordanian form of greeting.

Meanwhile the steadily increasing assemblage of visitors hardly spoke a word. They sat and stared at us as if we were mortals from another planet, so we had to keep up a running conversation to draw out our audience. By the time dinner was over our supply of ready conversation was exhausted and there were only eight Arabs in the room. So there seemed nothing for it but to try to amuse the assembled audience by resorting to round games. "Cobbler, Cobbler, mend my shoe!" seemed to be eminently suitable, both on account of the fact that any number can play it, and also because there was such a galaxy of shoes at the doorway, everyone having deposited his footwear there. Once the game had been explained, the company thoroughly entered into the spirit of it, and both ancient greybeards and beardless boys wished to hide the slipper the whole time.

A great man seemed to be the village blacksmith. He stood over six foot four and was a Turk. Having given an exhibition of buffoonery he proceeded to challenge either of us to a wrestling match, which needless to say was not accepted; but rather than be outdone, I responded by challenging him to a balancing feat which consisted of placing a big glass bottle on the top of the head and bending down with it to the level of the floor and picking up a "rabbit," made of a knotted handkerchief, from the floor, with one's mouth. For the last six inches before seizing the rabbit it is very hard to maintain the holder's equilibrium—the least tremor and it will slither to the floor. Luckily I managed it at the third attempt, to the shrieks of amusement from the audience, but the village blacksmith, who had rather a pointed head, could get nowhere near the rabbit. Three more of the lads of the village tried their fortunes, but luckily only succeeded in smashing two more bottles on the floor.

On their matting the floor, it was child's play to get them going at their own games. First the tanner and the tinsmith took on the Turk at a clumsy kind of quarterstaff play, when they jumped and dodged and lumbered round each other like young bears to the applause of the densely packed room. The musical talent of the village then came forth. The two warriors had held the boards for their limited program, flute and tabaga players gave us some of their wildly eerie and monotonously vibrant music. The crowd then insisted that we should give a turn. So G. and I, without a moment's hesitation, took the floor with the waltz, hesitating and poisoning in a remarkable way. More of the lads then wanted to learn the English way of dancing, but G. thought it was time he wound up the proceedings, which he very tactfully did through the Sheikh. Without demur, one by one they rose up, put on their sandals and bade us a most hearty farewell.

The Will of God

The will of God is righteous dealing, and love, and forbearance, and hope—forward-looking—and joy. You know what these words mean. They are not shadows. You know that, in proportion as you follow after these things, the sky is brighter above you, and in your dwellings is fullness of joy. You know that the common day-light is transfigured, that the daily task is hallowed, that the familiar faces of those with whom you live shine with a lustre of beauty and of peace; and why? Because you have entered into the will of God.—Shorhouse.

Magnanimity

There is delight in singing, tho' none hear
Beside the singer; and there is delight
In praising, tho' the praiser sit alone
And see the praise'd far off him, far above.

—LANDOR.

Bojer in His Home

If the ministers of the State Church in Norway ever took their texts from the novels of the day, I could well fancy their choosing "Growth of the Soul," which is recognized in Norway as bearing a great and vital message, but by no stretch of the imagination could I conceive of their preaching on a text from Bojer; and when the author of "The Great Hunger" went to church in Brooklyn and heard his novel so used, he must have reflected that a prophet is not honored in his own country.

To the guests in his home at Hvalstad near Christiania, Bojer likes to show a small square cottage adjoining the house. This is the spot that is exclusively his own domain; and there he points out two horn spoons, a big one and a little one, stuck in a crack of the wall in the time-honored Norwegian fashion, and these, he tells the visitor, are his only inheritance from his parents. Perhaps they are there to remind him of life among the plain people, which he describes with a sureness of touch that nothing but familiarity from childhood could give.

In his latest book, "The Last Viking," which is to appear in an English edition with illustrations, Bojer has quite abandoned all flirtation with the comic; and the moral earnestness which he really possesses is felt only as an undercurrent giving depth and richness to a bright and readable story of common fishermen. He has never written anything more humanly and artistically true than this picture of the winter fisheries of Lofoten and the men who . . . draw in the harvest of the sea. Based as it is on Bojer's own experiences as a boy, it is extremely sympathetic without being in the least sentimental.—Hanna Astrup Larsen, in The Yale Review.

Science and Health

With

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SCRIPTURES

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE French seizure of the Ruhr Valley may or may not attain its end; the payment to France of the reparations due it from Germany. It could hardly have failed to result in some disturbances either in the occupied district or outside of it, and all men and women of good-will hope that any such disturbances will not produce serious consequences.

Adding to the Heritage of Hate

This occupation, again, may or may not bring the entire issue of reparations to a head and thus effect its solution. But apart from these economic, financial, and political considerations is a moral consideration of greater and higher value than all of them put together. This consideration is expressed by the question: "Will France add to the heritage of hate that deeply underlies the human structure of Europe as a result of the Great War and the wars that preceded it and have followed in its grim trail?"

There is only one answer to that question. It is that France has already added to that heritage of hate. And every hour that armed French troops tread the soil of the Ruhr furnishes its quota to the sinister contribution. The mischief-working accretion is constant. It is inevitable. It is capable of vast expansion. It is inherently destined to indefinite transmission. It is creeping into the mental fabric of millions of Germans, as well as of millions of Frenchmen. It is poisoning the lives of those Germans and Frenchmen. And it is expanding far beyond the frontiers of both Germany and France. Like a blight it is spreading its influence into England, Italy, America, in fact into every other country, whether predominantly sympathetic to France or to Germany.

Those who saw under the surface of things in the Great War were kept poignantly reminded in every phase of the conflict that the struggle was being intensified, that it was made more and more frightful, by this heritage of hate. And that sad heritage, not only among the fighting nations, but in all the world besides, was immensely and lamentably augmented by the Great War. Never in history was a war fought with such a manifestation of hate. Never after a war were the scars made by violence so deep and difficult to heal. The problem that pressed upon the world after the signing of the armistice was to soften and then to eliminate so far as is possible this heritage of active hate.

Most of the things that have come to pass since the signing of the armistice have been calculated, not to lessen the hatred and the antagonisms of humanity, but to make them more pronounced—and consequently to defer that day of resumed co-operation between nations which is essential if the world is to return to its work of construction. And now comes the French seizure of German territory, to add to the passions and the resentment of this epoch of mighty decisions, possibly affecting the course of future civilization.

Did France give due consideration to the many and varied aspects of the situation when the Chamber of Deputies the other day approved M. Poincaré's incursion with a shout? Or did M. Poincaré, with the Chamber of Deputies, consider only the material phase of the question? Did France strengthen or weaken her case by her recourse to a strictly legal interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles? Is France hurting herself more by her course than she can possibly benefit in the long run by the "promenade militaire"? That is the question that is weighing heavily upon the minds of many of even the warmest admirers of France in America and in England.

It is a far cry from the pueblos of New Mexico and the great southwestern country of the United States to the pueblos of Manhattan and the deep cañons of lower New York.

Pueblos' First Night in New York

The descendants of the Pueblo cliff-dwellers of centuries past fail to see in the towering piles along Broadway the modernized replica of the crude apartment houses which were once the sheltered habitations of their forbears. The sedate and thoughtful braves who trace their lineage back to the proud possessors of an empire much vaster than that of Manhattan Island and its environs, regard without envy the hemmed-in stamping-ground of the tribe of Tammany. They look scornfully upon the custom, dictated by necessity, of tunneling into the earth and under rivers, and of traveling in darkness and at such a terrifying pace. They are restless because their ears are assailed by noises the source of which is to them unknown. Pueblos, like many other persons, object most to such noises as they themselves do not produce.

All the glories of Manhattan failed to win even a word of approval from the seven emissaries of the Pueblo tribe who passed through New York a few days ago on their way to Washington to protest against the passage of some proposed legislation which they insist will deprive them of their lands and cattle. "Too much noise and hurry," declared one of the visitors; "too shut in!" There was no need to multiply words in order to convey the meaning intended. No one could fail to get the sense of the abbreviated summing up.

It is not always quiet and serene in the land of the Pueblos. There are noises there, and there are picturesque towering sky-scrapers, and dark and forbidding "secret passages," almost as uninviting to the uninitiated as are the tunnels and tubes of New York to unsophisticated visitors. But the noises of the pueblos, which might strike terror to the consciousness of the "tender-foot," are pleasant and inspiring to the dwellers therein. Even the distant challenge of the complaining coyote is music to the ear which is attuned to it. The shifting desert sands, driven hither and yon by the hot breezes

from the plains, are regarded only as the slight discomforts which beset an otherwise too prosaic existence. Magnificent distances, where the horizon seems to recede into the dim lights beyond the hills as the traveler presses onward, mark the indefinite boundary of what to the Indian of the American plains is home.

It is this heritage that the Pueblos seek to protect and keep intact. For centuries it has been their habitation, and it has become to them the most desirable and most beautiful spot on earth. They are jealous of the aristocracy of race which they have preserved. The pueblos and valleys are their sacred places. There is room there, and it is quiet. Broadway and Fifth Avenue have no charms for them. They prefer the music of the kettle-drum and the tom-tom to the strident noises of street and underground traffic in the city, and the light from the open fire to the glare of animated electric signs.

And so, after their council with their "white brethren" in Washington, they will return home, hopeful that they may be left in peace to listen where there is no sound to hear, to look upon the departed glories of a none too glorious past, and to tell their children and their children's children of the deeds of prowess and courage of heroes who, like many other heroes, grow more admirable, more wonderful and more to be emulated as history or tradition tends more and more to emphasize their virtues and fails to take account of their shortcomings.

There is a practice in England of not publishing newspapers on Christmas Day, nor on "Boxing Day," which immediately follows Christmas. Last year there were, therefore, three days in succession without London newspapers. The Observer found in the philosophy with which people took this deprivation ground for various reflections, of which the following is most stimulating to thought:

When "Nothing Happened"

The curious thing is that nothing happened. Wednesday morning's papers, covering the news of three days, were meager as compared with the ordinary issue. Is it the case that news makes newspapers, or that newspapers make news? Would there be as many crises, or murders, or scandals, if there were no papers to report them? There would certainly not be so many speeches. The relation of the law of supply and demand to journalism deserves investigation.

A curious insight is here given into normal newspaper mentality. "Nothing" happened. That is to say, there were no "crises, murders, nor scandals." Those are the topics that constitute news in too many editorial minds. Perhaps the philosopher of The Observer goes too far in suggesting that there would be fewer of these calamitous events if there were no newspapers to report them. And perhaps not. Every veteran city editor knows how easily a "crime wave" can be stimulated by painstaking journalistic endeavor in an otherwise dull season. Indeed, the fact has had expert consideration in the survey of the administration of criminal law conducted by the Cleveland Foundation. How successfully an "epidemic" may be stimulated and extended by the so-called newspaper enterprise of the press every health officer of a considerable city knows.

The remedy? Not necessarily the suppression of the newspapers, whatever their three days' cessation in London may have shown. Rather the end sought may be attained by denying constant, reiterated, and insistent publicity to those things from which the world would fain be free, and devoting newspaper space to occurrences which might profitably be multiplied. Schools of journalism might do worse than to take as the basis of their code of professional practice the words of Paul—who possessed many of the qualities of the born journalist:

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

WHAT the women of America, as well as of some other countries, failed to accomplish by an appeal to idealism in the crusade which finally brought about the extension to themselves of the right of suffrage, they accomplished by a simple and practical expedient. A generation ago, or somewhat earlier, the women definitely set about it, premeditatedly or otherwise, to prove their capabilities and their capacities by taking part in initiating and carrying on the constructive work of the world. How conclusively and satisfactorily they have proved their ability and fitness for this work need not be told. It is a story as familiar as the record of progress of the Republic in the last fifty years. Indeed, that history could not be written without recognition of the contemporaneous efforts in every walk of life of the women who have shared with their husbands and brothers the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The appeal to sentimentalism by the early leaders of the suffrage movement, then somewhat slightly spoken of as "women's rights," fell upon unhearing ears. Here and there some ambitious or loquacious legislator, more often in a middle western state, proposed and defended a measure extending the suffrage to women. But in those days there was little thought, so far as the proponents of such measures were concerned, of actually making them into law. Such a thing as the political equality of the sexes was not seriously considered by lawmakers until woman had proved, first of all her equality socially and intellectually, and, much later, her equality in all industrial and constructive undertakings.

Thus it may be said that woman has been the epoch-maker, the vital force, in establishing, and then in forcing recognition of her own self-wrought redemption from a bondage imposed by tradition, custom, and ignorance. But she has not gained all she seeks or all she deserves.

Woman's Demand for Full Equality

Acceptance by her of the meager offering of the franchise, the privilege to vote, has not ended her efforts for complete emancipation. Today, as in the year 1848, when the first equal rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., when such women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony inaugurated the movement for individual equality, the demand is that such equality shall be unlimited, complete.

This declaration of full independence is made by those affiliated with the movement of the National Woman's Party in the United States who have no apology to make for reiterating now the platform demands formulated by the leaders of the movement in 1848. Merely sentimental obstacles to that full emancipation no longer weigh with these crusaders. They claim no exemption from full responsibility, either in the management of their own affairs or in the larger though no more important undertakings of local and national governments. As they have proved themselves capable and efficient hewers of wood and drawers of water, as they have been faithful in the small things, so now they claim recognition of their adaptability to perform greater tasks. They have proved, to the satisfaction of most of their friends, their ability to vote intelligently, understandingly, and independently. They have thrown the light of truth upon the false tradition that there was sex superiority and hence sex inferiority. They have emphasized by their very acts the injustice which follows when it is attempted, in a democracy, to perpetuate the government of half the people by the other half. They have shown their adaptability in all lines of higher education and attainment, their skill and initiative in industry and commerce, their proficiency as teachers, and in the professions.

These things they have proved while under an admittedly unjust handicap. But the convincing proof has been supplied nevertheless. It is unreasonable that the opportunity to participate as fully as it is the declared desire of these women to participate in all the important affairs of life should be longer denied or withheld. The sufficient answer to all objectors should be the assurance that the progressive and courageous women of the twentieth century, with possibly a fuller appreciation of the responsibilities which they desire to assume than was realized by the pioneers in the movement, stand ready to yield and forswear those traditional privileges which law and custom have thrown around them, and to step forward into the ranks alongside those who have fought the battles of the world bravely, though perhaps not always wisely or well. With the expressed willingness to accept the demanded full equality there should certainly be no desire to withhold or deny it.

EVEN in the midst of all other "news distractions," the present day should follow the trying out of the Free State idea not only in Ireland but in Egypt, too. Nor is it easy to regard as encouraging the state of affairs in that most venerable of historic lands, which, on March 15 last, was declared independent, with Fud king, eighth in line of descent from Muhammad Ali. There has been a change in the Ministry lately, Sarwat Pasha, the initial Premier under the new régime, after nine months of what may be called (if one be kindly) completely inauspicious government, yielding place to Tewfik Pasha, in whom a watching world believes it discerns promise of larger and more real things than mere partisan energy; surely, it hopes for no less.

It is not this, however, which at the moment points attention to Cairo and the long valley of old Nile; it is the forthcoming general elections, when the natives are to choose their first parliament, an assembly which is to pass upon the Constitution, at last ready for such national consideration. It is by no means an entirely satisfactory document, in the judgment of western experts. If it has good points, such as its provisions covering education, clearly it holds as well thoroughly bad ones, like those which deny representation to such minorities as the Greeks, the Jews, and, above all, the Copts. It is a start, however, a step forward along the rough road of popular government, and as such it should be approved that practical use may propose later alterations.

The election holds yet another decision, which, it may well prove, is even more important than that regarding the new basic law of this oldest of peoples. What showing are the Zaghlulists to make?—the pro-Islamic, anti-British extremists. In some quarters it is believed they can fill a majority of the seats in this soon-to-be chamber, in which case it is not hard to foresee a situation of great tension, speaking very mildly. On the other hand, if they can be beaten, and in such a way as to leave no just ground for the consequent charge that they were gerrymandered out of control, Egyptian conditions, legislative and administrative and all other, will be bettered genuinely and at once. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this now-exiled "patriot," it is beyond the doubting that Zaghlul represents a considerable body of opinion, and is a factor to be reckoned with in this uncertain equation.

After all, what is being decided is whether or no the best interests of the country have been served by the grant of this independence, "provisional" as it is: as to the Suez and the Sudan, the retention of certain English garrisons and the protection of foreign life and property. That sounder re-ults might have been won by a more gradual introduction of methods of self-government is a statement difficult to controvert, if not, indeed, impossible of disproof, but it is equally evident that the failure of the British authorities to take action in 1919 and the tragic drift of unrest which followed, so vehemently fostered by the ultra-Nationalists, left practically no alternative but to bestow a measure of autonomy beyond anything dreamed of by the Egyptian political agitators of three or four years ago. The fact remains that they are unprepared for what now they hold and will be apt to pay a heavy price in the coin of costly mistakes for their premature privileges. And today is a terribly ill time to make one of those mistakes.

Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH Dr. Edwin E. Slosson of Washington, D. C., may have many achievements to his credit in the fields of chemistry and natural science, he showed that he was somewhat lacking in vision when he declared the other day that the fate of civilization hung on a race between chemistry and the flight of time. This conclusion Dr. Slosson based on the fact that, while three of the world's most valuable forms of fuel; natural gas, petroleum, and anthracite coal, are already within measurable distance of exhaustion, no substitutes for them are in sight. And what if this is the case? An old proverb says something about necessity being the mother of invention. The mere fact that at this moment there are no substitutes in sight means nothing, for it requires only a microscopical reaching out of thought to appreciate that there must be sources of energy available to man beyond the wildest dreams of present-day imagination, and it may be taken for granted that, when the need arises, the supply will be forthcoming. Statements such as those attributed to Dr. Slosson read like the skeptical utterances of a century ago regarding some "one of the wonderful" utilities believed to be the final word in advancement at that period.

ONE of the strongest proofs with which to combat the arguments of those who maintain that prohibition is not accomplishing anything in America is to be found in the many old corners in every city or town of any size where once flourished saloons, and where now are prosperous bakeries, banks, clothing stores, and such like. No more is really necessary. Who cannot remember such corners, which were in fact a disgrace to their neighborhoods and which now are a credit? Who does not remember the cry, which was heard on all sides, that the pay envelope was robbed of most of its contents by the saloon's hungry till before the home expenses were even thought about, and who hears such a cry today to anything like the same extent? That ancient and horrible institution, the openly conducted saloon, is gone, and with it many of the most terrible memories of but a few years ago to thousands of families. It is true there is some illicit drinking, but at heart America is dry, and the proof of it is in the fact that the saloon is gone forever.

WONDERFUL was the flight recently accomplished at McCook Field, Dayton, O., by the helicopter which rose straight from the ground and was maneuvered at will by its operator at an altitude of six feet, descending and landing easily. Granted that it only lasted one minute and forty-two seconds; but it will be remembered that the first airplane flight in a heavier-than-air machine lasted only fifty-nine seconds. As in that instance, however, once the flight was accomplished, its method of attainment seemed simple and many marveled that they had not thought of how to achieve it themselves.

The invention all admird, and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible!

But as Samuel Johnson said, "Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."

SO MANY health hints are scattered broadcast in periodicals and otherwise these days that even those who believe in them become confused at the plethora of advice thus given. One such "infallible recipe to preserve children" in the Michigan Health Bulletin, however, is different from the usual run. It reads:

Take one large, grassy field, one-half dozen children, two or three small dogs, a pinch of brook and some pebbles. Mix the children and dogs well together and put them in the field, stirring constantly. Pour the brook over the pebbles. Sprinkle the field with flowers. Spread over all a deep, blue sky, and bake in the hot sun. When brown remove and set away to cool in a bathtub.

Of course it may be taken for granted, however, that the foregoing was not written by an orthodox "health hint" doctor.

ONE demand made by the World Peace Congress in its meeting at The Hague, with the wisdom of which many will doubtless agree, was that the teaching of history should be reformed, because the thought of war is too generally inculcated under the present system. The congress recommended a new education for humanity, which would give a greater place to the history of civilization and lesser prominence to the cultivation of a militarist nationalism. Children should be taught, in other words, the history of civilization and should become convinced that among nations, as between individuals, justice should be gained without force of arms. Regarding this congress, in general terms, the first and most significant thing to be realized is the fact that it actually met and was successful far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its organizers.

ALMOST countless examples of "English as she is spoke" have been stumbled upon by travelers in the various countries of the world. The following epic is said on good authority to be traffic rule No. 2, actually used by the street cars in Tokyo:

When a passenger of the foot heave in sight tootle
the horn trumpet to him melodiously at first. If he still
obstacles your passage, tootle with angry vigor and
express by words of mouth the warning: "Hi! Hi!"

Honorable street-car tootle must be obeyed by foot passenger, eh?

CANNOT some way be found to stop the shooting of birds for the sole purpose of determining skill with the rifle? The Hercules trophy, for instance, in the Great Eastern handicap which was shot off the other day, near Reading, Pa., resulted in the destruction of no less than 190 birds by the eight leading competitors. And who is a particle the better for this inhuman sacrifice?